

24 PAGES

ARMY  **NAVY**
GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR **JOURNAL.** **AND VOLUNTEER**
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 11.
WHOLE NUMBER 947.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881.

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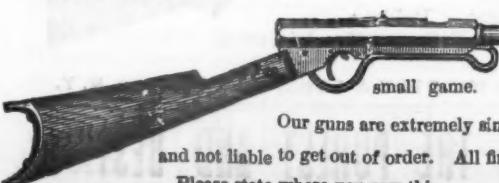
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Liabilities, - - - 13,252,078.5-

Total Surplus, - \$1,879,162.06

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United States. Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock
M., on Wednesday, October 26, 1881.

For lists of arms in detail, location, terms and
conditions of sale and instructions to bidders, see
catalogues, which can be procured at Ordnance
Office, War Department, Washington D. C., or at
this agency and at the arsenals where stored. The
quantities as enumerated in the catalogues are
approximate. Bidders will state explicitly the
kind and quantity of arms bid for and the pro-
posed price in the columns prepared in the
catalogue. Deliveries will only be made at the place
of storage. The United States reserves the right
to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids which
are not deemed satisfactory, or if the printed in-
structions to bidders are not complied with.
Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to
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the arms, and on the failure on the part of a pur-
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will be forfeited. Packing boxes will be charged
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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
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SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR J. B. RAWLES, 5th U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York, Oct. 1, from Detroit, Mich., and expects to remain in New York, at the Sturtevant House, until Nov. 1.

The third annual reunion of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut took place at the New Haven House, New Haven, Oct. 7, Gen. Franklin presiding, and 100 members being present, including Gov. Bigelow and staff. Senator Hawley was elected president for the ensuing year.

MISS ANNA BARNES, daughter of the Surgeon-General of the Army, has returned to the Capitol from a visit to friends in Virginia.

CAPTAIN JACK's lieutenant in the Modoc war, Scar-faced Charley, is now a peaceful farmer at Quapaw, in the Indian Territory.

GEN. G. W. GORDON, the ex-Confederate, recently made an address in memory of Garfield before the Circuit Court at Memphis, in which he said: "I had rather possess the emotion, the culture, the oratory, and the genius of Garfield than all the blood-stained laurels that ever Caesar tore from the livid brows of fallen kings, or all the jewels that ever Hannibal stripped from the frozen fingers of his slaughtered knights. The wisdom, moderation, and reform foreshadowed in his brief administration were daily widening his influence and popularity, especially with the people of the South, and we hoped that he was hastening the day when we could all feel and say we have but one sky, one flag, one Union, one country, and one President."

MAJ. I. O. DEWEY, Fay Dept.; Capt. D. C. Poole, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav., passed through Chicago and registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Mo. Gen. Drum returned from St. Paul on Monday, en route East, being on an inspection tour.

THE committee appointed by Mr. Justice Miller for establishing in Washington a national and international Garfield memorial hospital met in Washington Monday, and appointed Gen. Sherman, Secretary Blaine, and Dr. Busy a committee to draft an appeal to the people of this country and of the world to carry the undertaking into effect.

The fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania was observed Monday by a parade of the various posts in Philadelphia.

ASS'T. SURGEON Enoch A. KOEPER, U. S. A., left Philadelphia Tuesday last for Yorktown, Va., for temporary duty there. His order assigning him to Plattsburg Barracks has been temporarily suspended until the Yorktown ceremonies are over.

ONE of the most fashionable of recent marriages took place at Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 6, that of Miss Boardman, a niece of Gen. L. Vogdes, U. S. A., to Mr. Bogart, of Flushing, L. L. Several prominent military and naval officers were present. Miss Vogdes and Miss Boardman, a sister of the bride, were the bridesmaids.

MRS. JENNIE MCGRAW FISKE, who died recently at Ithaca, N. Y., leaving a fortune estimated at \$12,000,000, was building a residence estimated to cost \$2,000,000, intending to make it the finest in the United States. While in Europe last year she was married to Prof. Fiske of Cornell University.

FIRST LIEUT. LOUIS J. GULICK, U. S. M. C., is in command of the barracks, Boston Navy-yard, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hobbs as a member of a court of inquiry on Capt. L. E. Fagan, U. S. M. C., in the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

The New York Insurance Company, which had a risk of \$25,000 on the life of President Garfield, displayed among its mourning emblems, "We mourn our loss."

The Boston *Advertiser* doubts whether the expectation of a brief trial for Guiteau will be realized, as it does not take cognizance of the cold-blooded scientific interest that a certain class of legal students take in discovering how many ways there are for Guiteau to evade and escape justice, and in publishing them. It is doubtful whether the morbid professional curiosity to try what can be done in this clearest possible of cases for speedy justice may not outweigh the human and patriotic impulse in certain orders of superior intellects.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Twenty pupils of the Constantine Military School have been arrested. Many nihilist proclamations were found on them. The Russian authorities, in view of this fact, are adopting the severest measures."

LIEUTENS. H. W. HUBBELL, 1st Artillery, and H. H. Ketchum, 22d Inf., accompanied by the band from David's Island, N. Y. harbor, went down to Yorktown Tuesday, Oct. 11, by the Old Dominion line. The David's Island band will be especially attached to Gen. Hancock's headquarters at Yorktown.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: "It is stated upon the authority of a leading democratic Senator that there is a general expression of regret in Senatorial circles that Gen. Comstock's name should be connected with the superintendency of the coast survey to fill the place vacated by the death of Captain Carlisle Patterson. It is thought, he says, that Professor Hilgard is entitled to the place by virtue of his own merits and in due course of promotion; moreover, that the army

should not monopolize these appointments to the exclusion of civilian scientists." Gen. Comstock is the very last man to be suspected of any undue self seeking, and if his qualifications for that office lead to the use of his name by those who appreciate his abilities we can see in it no occasion for criticism, however excellent may be the reasons for preferring Professor Hilgard.

THE Grand Duke Constantine was recently waited upon in the Crimea by a deputation despatched from St. Petersburg, to congratulate him on having filled the post of High Admiral of Russia for 50 years. They found him housed in a small cottage on his estate, having narrowly escaped being burned alive in his handsome palace just destroyed by fire.

IT is reported that a large extension is to be made of the Russian Naval station at Vladivostock, which has recently been visited by Admiral Willes. A new dock for repairing ships and a slip for constructing small-armed craft are to be constructed; a torpedo factory is to be erected and additional batteries are to be built to strengthen the defences of the place.

MR. THURLOW WEED's appearance in the role of Pumblechook to Gen. Sherman does not meet with much encouragement from the latter. The General says in a letter to a friend in Ohio: "Thurlow Weed's statement of his (Weed's) intervention with President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron to bring General Sherman back into the military service in 1860 is all news to him, and that he cannot remember that he ever met or saw Mr. Weed till long after the war was over." In regard to this statement Mr. Weed is reported as saying: "Yes, that is very true. In the latter part of 1860 or early in 1861, I consulted with Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Taylor, brother of President Taylor. Gen. Taylor stated to me that some of the best men we had were in retirement. One was Gen. Sherman, who was at that time president of a college in Louisiana; another was McClellan, chief engineer of a railroad in Illinois. I reported this to President Lincoln and Mr. Cameron, and both of the gentle-

men Gen. Taylor spoke of were brought into the Army. I myself knew neither of them personally until afterward. Col. Tyler, of Connecticut, was also brought in at this time. Gen. Taylor spoke very highly of Sherman, saying that he could render great service to the country." "What was Gen. Scott's opinion of the gentlemen referred to?" "Gen. Scott, who was then too old to take command of the armies, was asked who was competent to be his successor. He replied that it was difficult to answer because Lee and Johnson had gone over to the Confederates. Mr. Lincoln, if alive, would corroborate all that I have said."

In the Criminal Court, Washington, Saturday morning, Oct. 8, Capt. H. W. Howgate was discharged from custody on his personal recognizance in the sum of \$20,000. A new action against Gen. Howgate was begun Oct. 11, to recover \$25,000. An order was obtained from Judge Brown in the United States District Court to attach certain shares of Western Union stock held by Howgate, and a further order to serve the papers in the action upon Howgate in Washington.

GENERAL JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, ex-United States Senator of North Carolina, died at Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 8. He was born at Concord, N. H., July 15, 1825; received an academic education, and in 1852 he was admitted to the bar; was editor and proprietor of the *Manchester American* for five years and afterward editor of the *Boston Atlas*; was appointed Adjutant-General of New Hampshire in 1855 and held the office until 1861, when he resigned to raise a regiment of infantry. When the regiment was organized he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1863 he became Colonel, and in 1865 he was made a Brevet-Brigadier-General for gallant service at Fort Fisher. At the close of the war General Abbott went to North Carolina, where he engaged in business. He was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and in April, 1868, he was elected to the Legislature. About three months later he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, and served from July, 1868, to March 3, 1871.

SEVERAL years ago an association was formed in France, the object being to perpetuate the memory of the friendship between France and America by presenting to the people of the United States a colossal statue of Liberty, to be erected on Bedloe's Island, in the Harbor of New York, and to serve as a beacon by means of an electric light, to be placed in the diadem on the head of Liberty. The material of the statue is hammered copper; it will be some 120 feet in height, and was designed by, and is being executed under the immediate direction of, M. A. Bartholdi, one of the foremost of living sculptors. The money for the purpose was raised by voluntary subscription throughout France, and the work is steadily progressing and will undoubtedly be finished by midsummer, 1883. A special act of Congress has given Bedloe's Island for the purpose of the erection of this statue, which is to be placed upon a pedestal of masonry about 100 feet high, the money for which is being raised by a committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. William M. Evarts.

THE Detroit *Free Press* is responsible for the following: It has just leaked out that while Gen. Grant was travelling in Asia he expressed a desire to get a shot at a lion. Not wishing to expose him to danger, the natives secured a

stuffed lion, set it up in a jungle, and then took the illustrious traveller out for a hunt. When the beast was sighted the General was all excitement, and, crawling up to a favorable position, began to blaze away at the animal with no perceptible effect. After firing about twenty shots he began to get mad, and, taking off his coat, he settled down for a regular siege. Fearing his wrath when he discovered the sell, the attendants endeavored to induce him to give up the attempt to kill the beast, telling him that it bore a charmed life, and that he could not possibly injure it. He told them to go to thunder; that he was after blood, and was going to have it. After a vain fusillade of half an hour he rose to his feet, gnashing his teeth with rage, threw his suspenders off his shoulders, rolled up his sleeves, and grabbed his rifle by the barrel so he could use it as a club. The attendants again begged him to desist, but he politely, though forcibly, informed them that he would have that cuus or leave his honored remains strewn promiscuously all through that jungle; and with a wild cry of "I'll fight it out on this lion if it takes all summer!" he rushed upon the beast, and with one well-directed blow laid it over on its side. Then he chased the native attendants for six miles, but, being better acquainted with the country, they got away from him in safety.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON S. A. BROWN, of the Navy, states in the *Medical Record*, that he has found a specific to the troublesome eruption produced by poison oak, or poison ivy, so common along our woods and along our fences. This specific he finds in bromine, which he has used with unvarying success in at least forty cases. He uses the drug dissolved in olive oil, cosmolene, or glycerine, in the strength of from ten to twenty drops of bromine to the ounce of oil, and rubs the mixture on the affected parts three or four times a day. The bromine is so volatile that the solution should be renewed every twenty-four hours. The eruption never extends after the first thorough application, and it promptly disappears within twenty-four hours if the application is persisted in.

On General Garfield's death the *London Times* says: "For eleven weeks the tide had been heaving and swelling before the wave broke. During the whole of that long period there was nothing artificial in the anxiety. In the laments over the catastrophe which has closed it no note of sympathy rings untrue. Various feelings leagued together to stir hearts; and none of them were false. There was the popular sentiment that the illustrious sufferer was fighting an uphill battle. He knew it himself, and braced every nerve to the struggle. To the furthest bounds of the globe men held their breath as they watched how far the tenacity of the human will could husband the flickering embers of life. The same temper which once fastened the eyes of a whole nation on the living tomb of a dozen coal-miners chained the soul of mankind to the White House and the Long Branch cottage. With the passion of hope and fear, as the powers of disease and vitality impersonated in General Garfield alternately gained and lost, were mingled admiration for the man and kindness for his people. Amid the fierce light which beat upon that sick-bed no quality or act was discerned which tenderness and grief desired to veil. The victim was not a genius, and never posed as one. He made mistakes in political economy, and might, had he survived, have made more. But long before childhood was past he had learnt to put out to interest every fragment of mental and moral endowment with which Heaven had gifted him with the same fidelity of stewardship that bore him up for eleven weeks of dying. His virtues were the especial American virtues without the counterbalancing shadows. Foreigners were entitled to see in him a typical product, sound and ripe, of the American soil. In sympathizing with him they sympathized with the wonderful phenomenon of American nationality. In sympathizing with that they sympathized with the reasonable and honest and harmoniously proportioned aspect of human nature which he was an existing testimony American nationality at large might be educated to assume."

COL. DAN'L C. RODMAN, formerly of the 7th Conn. Vols., died at Groton, Conn. He was twice wounded and carried from the field at the assault on Fort Wagner, where he led the storming column to the crest of the parapet. He never wholly recovered from his injuries.

At the monthly meeting of the New York State Commandery of the Loyal League, held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening, Lieut. Col. Thomas Rafferty, Colonel Pinckney Lugenbeel, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut. Col. Royal T. Frank, U. S. A.; Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., and Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, U. S. A., were elected members of the first class. The death was announced of Pay Director Joseph C. Eldridge, United States Navy, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Surgeon W. V. White was installed a member of the first class. The following candidates for membership will be balloted for Nov. 2, 1881: For the first class—Captain Thomas H. Bates, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Stephen Van R. Cruger, U. S. V.; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Castle, late U. S. Navy; Bvt. Brigadier General James G. Grindlay, U. S. V.; Captain Edwin A. Merritt, U. S. V. (Consul to London); Brevet Colonel Lyman Bridges, U. S. V.; 1st Lieutenant William De Lancey Boughton, U. S. V.; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Carl

Jussen, U. S. V.; Major Edward D. Luxton, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. A. (retired); Captain George M. Hard, U. S. V.

Men who drew the nation's sword,
Saved the flag from being lowered,
Rally round this jovial board,
Noble Loyal Legion.

A NEWPORT despatch says of the presentation of a medal to Ida Lewis Wilson, referred to by our Newport correspondent: "Lieutenant Commander F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, in a happy speech, made the presentation of the highest token of merit of the kind which can be given in this country, the life saving medal of the first class, conferred by the United States Government 'for extreme heroic daring involving imminent personal danger.' After a simple and eloquent recital of the circumstances in which Mrs. Wilson had, at the risk of her own life and in circumstances requiring the utmost skill and daring, saved from a watery grave on six occasions thirteen persons, Commander Chadwick paid a glowing tribute to the heroism of Mrs. Wilson, and concluded by reading the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury Windom, conferring the medal awarded to her under the law of June 20, 1874. Lieutenant Governor Fay responded on behalf of Mrs. Wilson, and an appropriate address was made by ex-Governor Van Zandt on behalf of Newport and Rhode Island."

THE San Francisco Report of Oct. 1 says: Captain Henry Wilson has been ordered to the command of the *Lackawanna*, to relieve Capt. James H. Gillis; but Capt. Gillis, being in bad health, will not wait for his relief, and goes home by the overland train to-day. The following Navy officers have arrived during the week for the *Lackawanna*: Lieut. Lewis Kingsley, relieving Lieut. Brice as navigator; Lieut. Harry L. Jacobs, relieving Lieut. N. T. Houston; Lieut. Henry F. Fiebahn, relieving Lieut. Briggs; Chief Engineer George W. Sensuer, to temporary duty, until she falls in with the *Adams*, when he will exchange with Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, of that vessel; Cadet Engineer R. T. Isberton, relieving Assistant Engineer G. W. Snyder; Passed Assistant Engineers David M. Fulmer, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer Bates. Lieut. Brice will remain in San Francisco, his permanent residence being here. The other officers left for the East upon the reporting of their respective reliefs.

CAPT. WALTER W. QUEEN, Assistant in Bureau of Yards and Docks, is to be Acting Chief of the Bureau during the absence of Rear-Admiral Nichols. The latter left Washington on the 10th inst. on a flying tour of inspection to the yards at League Island, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, and will be away eight or ten days.

BOATSWAIN JOSEPH McDONALD, of the *Lancaster*, was transferred to the Hospital, New York, sick, on the eve of the departure of the vessel for Europe.

A COURT-MARTIAL is in session at Newport, R. I., trying Ensign Wm. Brannersreuther. The charges are based on his monetary transactions with enlisted men, and recklessly incurring debts. The members of the court are Capt. Ralph Chandler, Commander A. D. Brown, Lieut.-Commanders Geo. T. Daves and Royal B. Bradford, Lieuts. Fred. H. Paine, W. H. Bechler, and Wm. F. Low, with Lieut. A. Marix as Judge Advocate. A despatch from Newport says: "He is a very popular officer, and only for his action in his business relations with his subordinates he might be able to get clear with a light reprimand."

THE Boston Transcript says: "As soon as there is a new Secretary of War it is to be hoped that he will send on a new American flag for Fort Warren. The tattered ensign now displayed must strike passengers from foreign lands as the remnant of a mighty hard wash."

GEN. S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., who with Gen. Schofield attended the French and English reviews this year, returned Oct. 12 on the *Bothnia*. Gen. Crawford left town next day to attend the Yorktown celebration.

GEN. HANCOCK has invited Gen. and Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Whitney to be his guests on the steamer *St. Johns* for the four Federal days of the Yorktown Centennial—the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. On the 20th—the military day—Gen. Hancock gives a grand entertainment on board of the steamer to all the distinguished guests at Yorktown. Gen. and Mrs. McClellan are expected to arrive by the *Gallia* Monday.

CAPT. GILLIS and Lieut. Gilmore, of the U. S. Navy, passed through Cheyenne October 5 on their way east.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending Oct. 13, 1881: Capt. and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. C. De Gross, retired; Bvt. Capt. P. P. Barnard, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., on leave, and Bvt. Major Gen. John E. Smith, retired, at the Ebbitt House; Capt. J. S. Tompkins, retired, at 1325 K street; Capt. C. H. Conrad, 15th Inf., at 514 13th street, on leave; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav., at 723 13th street, on leave.

SINCE last report the Navy Mutual Aid Society has increased its membership to five hundred and thirty. The new members installed were Passed Asst. Engineer C. J. Habighurst, Cadet Midshipman Samuel Bryan, Ensign Robert C. Ray, Master Wm. E. Sewell. This gives the Society an aggregate assessment of \$2,643.82.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF WM. H. SHOCK returned to his office, from Virginia on Thursday considerably improved in health.

ADM.-GEN. DAVIS returned to the War Department from his tour of inspection of recruiting stations on Friday of this week. On Tuesday he was registered in Chicago, and Thursday at Columbus Barracks.

MASTER HENRY F. REICH, U. S. Navy, was married on Oct. 12 to Emily Grace Wood, daughter of Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, U. S. Navy, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by Chaplain J. S. Wallace, U. S. Navy.

REAR-ADmiral NICHOLS, upon being relieved as Acting Secretary of the Navy by the Secretary on Monday last, left Washington on the evening train for New York. Thence he proceeds on a tour of inspection of the Northern and Eastern Navy-yards.

LIEUT. LOUIS V. CAZIAC, 2d Artillery, was among the witnesses in the Howgate case before the grand jury.

THE first meeting of the Cabinet under President Arthur was held at noon Oct. 11 at the residence of Senator Jones on Capitol Hill. All the members were present.

SENATOR ANTHONY, who has been so deeply afflicted since the death of Senator Burnside, his colleague and constant companion, has since met with another loss, which was no less severe shock to him. A cousin of his, who was as dear as a brother to him, went on a pleasure party with his wife, and both were drowned in one of the Maine lakes.

The Washington Star says: "Col. R. G. Ingerson, who has become interested in some silver mines in New Mexico, will start thither in a few days, and take all his family with him. He says the Indians are so dangerous in that neighborhood that he and his family prefer that if one must run the risk all should do so, that they may live or die together." This is all very proper, as a matter of sentiment, but when it comes to fighting Indians most people prefer not to be outnumbered with women and children.

THERE was a quiet wedding last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. B. S. Todd, at which her daughter Mattie and Lieut. Alex. T. Dean, of the 25th Infantry, were united in marriage, Rev. Stewart Sheldon officiating. Only the members of the family and a few intimate personal friends attended the ceremony. Miss Todd was one of Yankton's most attractive young ladies who will be greatly missed from society circles. The newly married couple left this morning by stage for Fort Randall, which is to be their home. The good wishes of the community go with them.—*Yankton Press and Dakotaian*, October 7.

COL. F. E. TROTTER, of the 14th Infantry, takes his departure this morning for camp of Little Snake River, Wyoming. The colonel is the last of the 14th to leave us, and his hosts of warm friends in Salt Lake regret that he has been called to another field. The officers of the old 14th will long be pleasantly remembered for their excellent qualities of heart and mind. May good luck attend the colonel.—*Salt Lake Tribune*, September 28.

CAPT. JAS. H. GILLIS, late in command of the *Lackawanna*, who was condemned by medical survey, has arrived at his home in Washington.

OF Mrs. Gen. Hatch the *Sante Fe Military Review* says: "Mrs. Hatch's many virtues and endearing qualities are well known by her many friends here and throughout the Army; they require no encomiums to make their impress stronger in the hearts of those who knew her. The noble characteristics of her nature are indelibly stamped upon the hearts and minds of all. Ever mindful of her obligations the beneficial influences of her pure life and enlightened mind are reflected in and revert to her children. To them and their devoted father we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement and severe affliction."

LIEUT. CHAS. F. ROE, 11th Inf., arrived in New York City during this week, from a visit of four months to the central part of the State on sick leave. He expects to be at Newburgh, N. Y., for a couple of months.

AT the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Society of the Army and Navy, held Oct. 7, the following were elected officers: President, Gen. M. Force; Vice-President, Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Gen. J. D. Cox, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Col. L. Markbreit, Major J. V. Guthrie; Secretary, A. H. Mattox; Treasurer, T. H. Osborn; Executive Committee, Major J. L. Foley, Dr. G. E. Jones, Capt. A. Anthony, Capt. Channing Richards, Capt. E. B. Monfort.

IN San Francisco, Henry Imhoff has commenced action against Comdr. Henry Glass, late of the *Jamestown*, to recover \$15,000 damages. Plaintiff alleges that Comdr. Glass arrested him in Alaska, and after putting him in irons, carried him publicly through a greater portion of the Territory, greatly hurting his feelings thereby. The same plaintiff, in conjunction with his partner, Nicholas Dern, also sues for \$15,000 damages for four months' imprisonment at the hands of Comdr. Glass. Plaintiffs allege that they were engaged in the liquor business, which paid them \$1,000 a month profit, when they were arrested and their business broken up, besides being confined for four months.... Among the passengers who sailed on the steamer *California* for Sitka, Friday, Oct. 2, were Comdr. Glass and Ensign Woodworth for the U. S. steamship *Wachusett*, on the Alaska Station. Comdr. Glass was recently in command of the *Jamestown*, which was relieved by the *Wachusett*. Ensign Woodworth applied for service on the Arctic relief steamer *Rodgers*, but his application, which was made from Sitka, reached the Navy Department too late. The Department, however, officially recognized and commended the young man's action in tendering his services, and, at his request, assigned him to the *Wachusett*.—*Vallejo Chronicle*.

A DESPATCH to the Boston *Globe* from Newport, says: Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, 1st United States Artillery, at Fort Adams, under arrest on a charge of disobeying the orders of Captain Taylor, the commandant, has been released by orders from headquarters, the matter having been amicably arranged.

OUR Washington correspondent writes that "Secretary Hunt arrived in Washington from his tour of inspection of Eastern Navy-yards on Monday, and was at his desk early on Tuesday morning. Since then, besides receiving numerous callers, among them many Senators, he has been occupied in selecting the names of different officers for recommendation

to the President for promotion. Up to Thursday he had not decided on the aspirant for the paymaster-generalship. Paymaster Stevenson arrived in Washington on Thursday, and the gossips have it that his chances are now good for that position. Watmough, however, is now regarded as the most prominent candidate. The report of the Examining Board in the Stevenson case had been laid aside by the Secretary and a new trial would be ordered."

REAR-ADmiral HOWELL, U. S. N., arrived at New York this week on the steamer *Pereire* from Havre.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS IN DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

9TH CAVALRY CAMP IN LA SUZ CANYON, N. M., Sept. 27.

IF it was not for the tragedy part this Indian business would be a perfect farce. At the agency (Mescalero), while passing through with the command for our camp, the agent showed us his instructions from the Interior Department, through Gen. Sherman and Secretary of War, that all Indians off reservations would be treated as hostiles. The following day a special inspector for the Interior Department appears, and the next the agent reports to commanding officer of camp, that in compliance with orders he has sent his chief of scouts, a white man, and several Indians, towards the Rio Grande and Pecos to bring in Indians who are now miles off the reservation.

This camp was established for the purpose of keeping Indians on and off the reservation, and here in the face of orders two Departments are brought in conflict. To go out and shoot them off the reservation or comin' in, you knowingly kill some of the outfit, who are peaceful, and you know have been, although among them may be some of those concerned in recent depredations. Not to go out and kill them you disobey orders, and frustrate the purpose of the establishment of the camp. This one instance will show the perfect absurdity and nonsense of the Indians being controlled by two Departments. The reservation should not be in a mountainous country, but in an open one, the Indians should be disarmed and dismounted, and kept in some one place, with restricted limits, and not as now to wander for miles. This matter has been written upon so much, it seems waste of time as long as this agency system prevails, and it will as long as the present interests exist. While waiting for more active service we are having our battalion drills, recitations, etc., and feel our time is not wasted.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 14, 1881.

Lieut. Adolph Marx has returned to his duties on board of the *Minnesota*.

Passed Asst. Engineer Robinson has returned to the *Minnesota* from his leave of absence.

During Major Taylor's absence at Yorktown 1st Lieut. E. Van A. Andruss will be in command at Fort Adams.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte left here a few days ago en route for France, where he will spend the winter.

The index finger of John Donovan's right hand was cut off by a circular saw at the torpedo station a few days ago.

Telegraphic orders were received at Fort Adams Friday afternoon for the companies of the 1st U. S. Artillery to report to Gen. Hancock the following morning for duty at Yorktown, and, as might be supposed, matters were unusually lively in and about the garrison until the hour of departure. Cos. E and F were made up from Co. B to 90 strong. They were accompanied by Maj. Taylor, Maj. Eakin, and by Lieuts. D. vis., Stewart, Bailey, Patterson and Pope, and by the post band.

Lieut. Comdr. George T. Davis, in command of the *Minnesota*, has left town on a week's leave.

A plain, unpretending granite shaft marks the last resting place in this city of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. It is proposed to place a more imposing monument over his grave at once.

Chaplain Hayward, U. S. N., attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, officiated at All Saints' chapel on Sunday.

Lient. Chamberlin has reported for duty with Light Battery K at Fort Adams. His family have also arrived.

Midshipman R. K. Wright, of Capt. Luce's personal staff, has left town on a brief leave of absence.

Lieuts. Bleeker, U. S. N., and Graydon, U. S. N., have returned to their duties after enjoying their leave.

Dr. H. M. Marti, U. S. N.; Lieut. Richard Davenport, U. S. N.; Comdr. W. C. Wise, U. S. N.; Dr. B. S. Mackie, U. S. N., and J. L. Purcell, U. S. N., are at the Hotel Aquidneck.

Officers of the Navy will be pleased to know that there is a movement on foot to send ex-Gov. Van Zandt to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Nelson W. Aldrich to the Senate.

Col. Rogers Jones, U. S. A., was at the Perry House a few days ago.

Master A. L. Case, Jr., who has been doing efficient duty at the torpedo station, from which he was recently detached, has left town on his four months' leave of absence.

Col. Wm. E. Prince, U. S. A., came very near meeting with a serious accident a few days ago. He was on his way from the depot with his brother, Mayor Prince of Boston, when a runaway horse, with a carriage attached, struck his barouche, wheel of which was taken off and the carriage lowered to the ground. The horses fortunately were secured and were brought to a stand-still.

1st Lieut. C. P. Porter, of the Marine Corps, has reported for duty on board the *Constitution*.

Midshipman C. H. Harlow, who has been attached to the *New Hampshire*, has reported for duty on board the *Saratoga*.

Paymaster Furey, U. S. N., has rented the Hunt cottage for the winter.

The miniature brig *Toys*, attached to the training squadron, which was capsized while beating down the bay last week, has been raised and brought to this port for repairs.

The gold life saving medal voted by the Government to Miss Ida Lewis, keeper of the Lime Rock Light in this harbor, was formally presented on behalf of the Treasury Department by Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., on Tuesday, Oct. 11. The presentation took place at the Custom House, in the presence of many of the leading citizens of the State. Brief remarks, after Mr. Chadwick's address, in which appropriate allusion was made to Miss Lewis' remarkable career, were made by Lieut. Gov. Fay and ex-Gov. Van Zandt.

THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Comm'der-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. SHERMAN, General of the Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. G. Drum, Adjt.-General.
Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfieley, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lient.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Robert Willians, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. * John Pope : Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.
Troops—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; C. L., 3d Cavalry y; D. E. F., 10th Cavalry; 18th Inf.; 14th, 15th, 19th Inf.; 23d and 26th Infantry.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;
Hdqr., Santa Fé, N. M. Capt. John S. Long, 9th Cav., A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. * G. C. Augur : Hdqr., San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A.-G.
Troops—8th and 10th Cavalry; F, 2d Artillery; 1st 18th, 20th, and 22d Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. * A. H. Terry; Hdqr., Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. Adjt.-Gen.

Troops—2d and 7th Cavalry; 8d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry commanding District; Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. * Geo. Crook: Hdqr., Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

Troops—8d d 5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 9th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqr., Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General * W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A.-G.

Troops—1st Artillery; A, B, C, D, E, F, II, K, and M, 2d Artillery; 8d Artillery; I, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. * H. J. Hunt, Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqr., Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

Troops—5th Artillery, excepting "C," Batt. E, G, L, 2d Arty.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

Troops—C, 14, and I 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, II, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles; Hdqr., Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G.

Troops—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General * O. B. Willcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqr., Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A.-G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal.

Troops—6th Cavalry; A, 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

District of Apache.—Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav, commanding district: Hdqr., Fort Apache.

District of the Verde.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Redwood Price, commanding district.

District of the Gila.—Major Jas. Biddle, 6th Cavalry, commanding district.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. * O. Howard: Hdqr., West Point, N. Y. Bvt. Maj. Gen. * O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 11th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. D. G.

Troops—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

* On duty according to Brevet of Major General.

† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., Oct. 10, 1881.

An instance in which a regimental commander defaced a soldier's discharge certificate by endorsing thereon a remark derogatory to the soldier, after the company commander had given him a "good" character, having been brought to the attention of the War Department, the Secretary of War decides that the "character" given is discretionary with the company or other immediate commander of the soldier, except where otherwise directed by sentence of a General Court-martial, or by orders from the War Department; and the defacing of a discharge certificate by writing thereon anything to the discredit of the soldier's character, after the same has been given by his company or other immediate commander, is prohibited.

By command of Gen. Sherman:
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 10, 1881.

Gives the record of scores made at the Dept. Rifle Range in competition for places on the Dept. Team of 12.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Sept. 16, 1881.

Publishes the names of officers and enlisted men who qualified as marksmen and 1st class men during the current target year, up to July 31, 1881.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 30, 1881.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for August, 1881.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Hunt, commanding the Dept. of the South, will proceed to the following named places and inspect the military posts therat, viz.: Little Rock, Ark., via Memphis, Tenn., Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Fort Barrancas, Fla., and McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 109, Oct. 8, D. S.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Robert Williams, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is announced as Adjt.-Gen. of the Mil. Div. of the Missouri (G. O. 12, Oct. 7, A. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. William D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is relieved as Adjt.-Gen. of the Mil. Div. of the Missouri (G. O. 11, Oct. 1, M. D. M.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. A. Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will inspect unserviceable Q. M. property (horses) at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the Columbia, will accompany the Dept. Commander to Forts Walla Walla, W. T., and Lapwai, I. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 142, Sept. 19, D. C.)

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Capt. John H. Belcher, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one year, from Oct. 8, 1881, is granted Capt. C. R. Barnett, A. Q. M. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

Par. 1, S. O. 223, Oct. 3, 1881, from W. D., relating to Capt. Charles R. Burnett and A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., is revoked (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

Capt. C. W. Williamson, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South by the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. and will then proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., and report thence by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Brown, to relieve Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., who, on being relieved, will report by letter to the Q. M. Gen. and to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for orders (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

During the temporary absence of Lient.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M., will have charge of his office and perform his duties (S. O. 166, Sept. 29, M. D. P.)

Leave of absence for two months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division, and to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 166, Sept. 29, M. D. P.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and return, on public business (S. O. 117, Sept. 27, D. N. M.)

SUSPENSE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Thomas Wilson, C. S. (S. O. 101, Oct. 3, D. P.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., will proceed to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, on public business (S. O. 102, Oct. 4, D. P.)

Com'ty Surgt. Frank W. Bryant will report to the Depot Q. M. at St. Paul, Minn., for instructions (S. O. 183, Oct. 6, D. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 199, c. 19, from Hdqr., Dept. of the Missouri, to meet at Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 202, Oct. 5, D. M.)

Leave of absence for four months is granted the following named officers: Capt. S. G. Cowdry, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. S. Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted A. A. Surg. J. H. Collins, Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 203, Oct. 6, D. M.)

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted Asst. Surg. P. F. Harvey, Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect on the adjournment *sue die* of the Q. M. of which he is a member (S. O. 182, Oct. 5, D. D.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Col. Robert Murray, Surg., Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 100, Oct. 5, M. D. M.)

Major S. M. Morton, member G. C.-M. at Fort Douglass, U. T., Oct. 10 (S. O. 100, Oct. 3, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, member G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, Ind. Ty. (S. O. 199, Oct. 1, D. M.)

Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 12 (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. M. F. Price is, at his own request, annulled, to take effect Oct. 3 (S. O. 128, Oct. 1, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. C. H. McKain is relieved from duty at Fort Elliott, Tex., and will proceed from that point to Fort Supply, I. T., for temporary duty, to relieve Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, who will report to the C. O., Fort Elliott, Tex., for duty (S. O. 201, Oct. 4, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Norton Strong, now at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., on being relieved by Capt. W. C. Shannon will report for temporary duty to Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th Inf., Commanding Officer of the troops repairing road between Park City, Utah, and Fort Thornburgh, Utah (S. O. 102, Oct. 4, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell having returned, as directed by S. O. 115, par. 5, c. 2, from Hdqr., Dept. of Texas, will resume his status on leave of absence (S. O. 125, Oct. 4, D. T.)

Major George P. Jaquett, Surg., member G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Capt. George W. Adair, Asst. Surg., upon relinquishing the unexpired portion of his present leave of absence, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East by the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept., and will then report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

Surg. George M. Sternberg will proceed to Lathrop, Cal., under special instructions from the Med. Director of the Dept. of California; upon completion of which duty he will return to his proper station (S. O. 167, Sept. 30, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Adams will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the detachment of select recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 15, for San Antonio, Tex., as medical officer (Order 195, Oct. 11, Rec. Dep., David's Island, N. Y. H.)

During the temporary absence of Surg. George M. Sternberg, Surg. J. C. Baily will attend the sick at Fort Point San Jose, Cal. (S. O. 167, Sept. 30, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Edward Everts is relieved from duty at Beaufort Arsenal, Cal., and will report with the troops leaving the Presidio of San Francisco and Lathrop, Cal., Oct. 8, for temporary duty in Arizona (S. O. 163, Oct. 3, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. William H. Arthur, Asst. Surg., will join his station, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 103, Oct. 8, D. P.)

Leave of absence for ten days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of the South, is granted Asst. Surg. John Brooke, Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 111, Oct. 11, D. S.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major G. P. Jaquett, Surg. (S. O., Oct. 12, W. D.)

Leave has been granted to Asst. Surg. J. M. Dickson for four months (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., and will proceed to Wilcox, A. T., for duty (Field Order 19, Sept. 26, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. L. M. Mans, now at Santa Fe, N. M., on detached service, will return to his station, David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 118, Oct. 3, D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettes will report in person to the C. O. of the party engaged in repairing the road between Camp Thomas and Fort Apache, A. T., relieving A. A. Surg. Charles M. Norman, who will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for annulment of contract (S. O. 113, Oct. 3, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward William Bieck will proceed to Wilcox, A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 113, Oct. 3, D. A.)

Hosp. Steward Harry Garland, Fort Ellis, Mont., discharged by expiration of service Sept. 31, and re-embarked Sept. 22, 1881.

Hosp. Steward William B. Coyle is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will report at Fort Robinson for duty (S. O. 101, Oct. 3, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Thomas N. Gunn is relieved from duty at Fort Hall, Idaho, and will report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. 101, Oct. 3, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Henry Huthsteiner will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., for duty (S. O. 203, Oct. 6, D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major G. F. Robinson, Paymaster, will, upon the completion of the duty on which he is now engaged, proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and there turn over the public funds, for which he may then be accountable. He will then stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to meet the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 216, c. s. H. Q. A. (S. O. 122, Sept. 30, D. T.)

Major W. H. Comegys, Paymaster, now at Camp Thomas, A. T., will proceed to San Carlos Agency, A. T., and pay the troops at that place (Field Order 20, Sept. 27, D. A.)

Comrs of ENGINEERS.—Capt. W. H. Heuer, in addition to other duties, will relieve Capt. C. E. L. B. Davis on the charge of the works under his direction in Louisiana and Texas. Capt. Davis will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

Leave has been granted to Capt. D. P. Heap for four months (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Henry Metcalfe will be relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn., and will report for duty at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

A board of ordnance officers to consist of Major J. P. Farley, Capt. G. Shaler, and 1st Lieut. C. W. Whipple will convene at the Army Building, N. Y. City, Oct. 25, 1881, for the examination of such lieutenants of the line as may be authorized to appear before it, with view to a selection for transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 200, Oct. 3, D. M.)

Post Chaplain George W. Collier is relieved from temporary duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his proper station, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O., Oct. 12, W. D.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. L. E. Sebe will proceed to Uvalde, Tex., on public business (S. O. 125, Oct. 4, D. T.)

Changes in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 13, 1881: Pvt. J. A. Eckstein and H. White, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for discharge; Pvt. G. Kingbury, O. C. S. O., to Fort Myer, Va.; Sgt. E. E. Seegelken, to O. C. S. O.; Pvt. G. Kingbury, Fort Myer, Va., to St. Vincent, Minn.; Pvt. T. A. Colne, O. C. S. O., and S. I. Frankenfeld, Buffalo, N. Y., to San Antonio, Tex.; Pvt. D. J. Carroll, O. C. S. O., to Buffalo, N. Y.; Pvt. Samuel W. Beall is promoted to sergeant, to rank from Sept. 25, 1881.

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—During the temporary absence of Major Dandy, 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, Dep't Q. M., Vancouver Depot, will perform the duties of Chief Q. M. (S. O. 142, Sept. 19, D. C.)

The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 24, to the C. O. Fort Klamath, Ore., to send the balance of Co. C, 21st Inf., and a detachment of Co. L, 1st Cav., under charge of 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, same regiment, to report to Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf., for work on telegraphic line between Fort Klamath and Ashland, Ore., are confirmed (S. O. 147, Sept. 27, D. C.)

Capt. Moses Harris will report to the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take charge of the cavalry detachment at that post, and direct the mounted firing practice and contest, during the month of October, 1881 (S. O. 167, Sept. 30, M. D. P.)

Troops C and M, now at Lathrop, Cal., will proceed, at the earliest possible moment, to Wilcox Station, Ariz., for temporary duty in that Dept. (S. O. 168, Oct. 3, M. D. P.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Major John Green, president, and 1st Lieut. F. S. Bonius, member, G. C.-M. at Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., Oct. 12 (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.)

To Join.—Capt. Moses Harris is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will join his company at Lathrop, Cal., at once (S. O. 168, Oct. 3, M. D. P.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Vancouver Bks. will detail an officer of his command to proceed to Portland, Ore., to meet the incoming steamer from San Francisco; take command of, and conduct thence to Walla Walla, a detachment of thirty-seven recruits for the 1st Cav., on board of said steamer (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, D. C.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Veterinary Surgeon W. H. Going will report at Saint Paul, Minn., to the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 163, D. D., for temporary duty in connection with the inspection of horses to be purchased for cavalry (S. O. 182, Oct. 5, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, to act as inspector on certain recruiting property and camp and garrison equipage, Boston, Mass. (S. O. Oct. 11, W. D.)

A detachment of forty recruits for assignment to the 9th Cavalry will leave the Rec. Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 15, for Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. George F. Foster, 8th Cav., is assigned to the command of the detachment, and will upon arrival at Santa Fe, N. M., report by telegraph to the A. A. G., Dept. of Missouri, for further instructions (S. O. 111, Oct. 10, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieuts. John W. Pullman and Richard A. Williams, members, G. C.-M., to meet at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., Oct. 12 (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.)

Veterinary Surgeon.—Veterinary Surgeon John B. Going is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty (S. O. 126, Oct. 6, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—Col. Edward Hatch will proceed from Fort Craig, to Santa Fe, N. M., in order to comply with instructions from the Dept. Commander of Sept. 27 (S. O. 117, Sept. 27, D. N. M.)

Lieut. R. T. Emmet, Act. Engr. Officer of the Dist. of New Mexico, will, in addition to his other duties, report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for temporary duty (S. O. 118, Oct. 3, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Col. Edward Hatch, Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. 200, Oct. 3, D. M.)

In one Soldier.—The C. O. Dist. of New Mexico will cause Private Charles B. Johnson, Troop G, to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 203, Oct. 6, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks., Mo., Oct. 12 (S. O., Oct. 7, W. D.)

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. W. R. Harmon (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

Revoked.—So much of par. 1, S. O. 223, c. s., as relates to Lieut. W. R. Harmon, is revoked (S. O., Oct. 14, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeo B. Ayres.

Change of Station.—Light Bat. F is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed, with its full equipment, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The battery will march from Fort Ringgold to Los Raices, Tex., thence proceed by rail to its destination (S. O. 124, Oct. 3, D. T.)

Examination.—2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan and 2d Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs will report to the Board of Officers appointed to meet in New York City Oct. 25, 1881, for examination, with view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Detached Service.—Three batteries of the 4th Art., to be designated by the Regimental Commander, will proceed, at the earliest possible moment, to Wilcox Station, Ariz., for temporary duty in that Dept. (S. O. 168, Oct. 3, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Frederick Fugler, R. Q. M., will report to Capt. Frank G. Smith for duty as Quartermaster of his battalion in the field (S. O. 168, Oct. 3, M. D. P.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Major William M. Graham, president; Capt. John Egan, 1st Lieuts. Walter Howe, Peter Leahy, Jr., 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, members, and 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., Sept. 22 (S. O. 141, Sept. 17, D. C.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. W. S. Alexander, now on temporary duty at Fort Point San Jose, Cal., will join his battery, B. on Oct. 1 next (S. O. 166, Sept. 29, M. D. P.)

Examination.—2d Lieut. J. R. Totten will report to the Board of Officers appointed to meet in N. Y. City, Oct. 25, for examination, with a view to transfer to the Ordnance Dept. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

Lieut. W. B. Gordon will report to the Ordnance Examining Board with view to transfer to the Ordnance Dept. (S. O., Oct. 14, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Detached Service.—Major R. H. Jackson, St. Augustine, Fla., was ordered, Oct. 5, to report to the C. O. McPherson Bks., Ga., to assume command of battalion under orders for Yorktown, Va. (S. O. 106, Oct. 5, D. S.)

2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., Inspector of the Dept. of South, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., to inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 107, Oct. 6, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. M. Markland, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. Richard T. Earle is relieved from the further operation of par. 2, S. O. 53, D. C., and authorized to avail himself of the sick leave granted him by the War Dept. (S. O. 143, Sept. 20, D. C.)

Relieved.—Capt. Wm. Mill is relieved, on account of sickness, as a member of the Board of Officers convened at Vancouver Bks., W. T., by G. O. 21, D. C. (S. O. 146, Sept. 24, D. C.)

To Report for Light Duty.—Capt. W. Falek and 1st Lieut. Chas. marking (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew (recently promoted from additional 2d Lieut., 16th Inf.), will proceed from Fort McKavett, Tex., to join his company, B, Camp Spokane, Wash. T. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Awaiting Orders.—1st Lieut. D. A. Griffith will await further orders in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 183, Oct. 6, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Detached Service.—A detachment of select recruits were ordered to leave the Recruiting Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 11, under charge of 1st Lieut. Henry Seton, 4th Inf., via Columbus Bks., Ohio, for the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., where they will be reported to the A. A. G.

Mil. Div. of Pacific. A number of select recruits for regiments serving in the Dept. of Platte will accompany the detachment and will be left at Fort Omaha, Neb. On arrival at Columbus Bks., Lieut. Seton will receive additional recruits for the Dept. of Platte and the Mil. Div. of Pacific, and conduct them, together with the recruits from this depot, to their respective destinations (Order 193, Oct. 7, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. H. Seton, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

To Report for Light Duty.—2d Lieut. C. B. Thompson (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Orlando H. Moore, president; Capt. Thomas Britton, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney, R. Q. M., David L. Craft, Thomas G. Townsend, 2d Lieut. John J. Shaw, members, and 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Douglas, U. T., Oct. 10 (S. O. 100, Oct. 3, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

G. C.-M. Service.—Upon the arrival of Lieut. Howell at Keshena, Wis., Capt. D. W. Benham will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., to attend a session of the G. C.-M. of which he is a member (S. O. 181, Oct. 3, D. D.)

1st Lieut. L. F. Burnett, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Col. John Gibbon, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 183, Oct. 6, D. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. Daniel L. Howell will proceed to join his company at Keshena, Wis. (S. O. 181, Oct. 3, D. D.)

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. H. M. Benson (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Detached Service.—Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to and inspect Forts Sully, Bennett, Meade, Hale, and Randall, D. T., and the money accounts of Army Disbursing Officers at Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 181, Oct. 3, D. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Wm. H. McMinn, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. Wallace Mott is appointed Acting Q. M. at Yuma Depot, A. T. (Field Order 18, Sept. 25, D. A.)

Retired.—1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde is relieved from duty as Acting Depot Q. M. at Yuma Depot, A. T. (Field Order 18, Sept. 25, D. A.)

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. E. Lynch (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 98, Sept. 27, D. P.)

One month, to take effect about Oct. 17, Capt. Leonard Hay (S. O. 103, Oct. 8, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Detached Service.—Major J. J. Coppering, A. A. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Missouri, will repair to Santa Fe, N. M., or to such other point in the District as may be necessary to enable him to find Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., the District Commander, and with whom he will remain until further orders (S. O. 204, Oct. 7, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—Capt. Theodore Schwan is assigned to command a detachment of select recruits ordered to leave the Recruiting Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 15, for San Antonio, Tex. (Order 193, Oct. 11, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. T. Schwan, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. David B. Taylor (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.

To Join.—Lieut. M. F. Waltz will report to the Supt. of Gen. Recruiting Service to accompany recruits to the Pacific Coast, and will then join his company (S. O., Oct. 14, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Detached Service.—During the absence of Col. E. Hatch, 9th Cav., on leave, Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf., will take command of the Dist. of New Mexico, remaining from Fort Wingate to Santa Fe, N. M., for that purpose (S. O. 119, Oct. 4, D. N. M.)

Assigned to Command.—Col. L. P. Bradley will assume command of the District of New Mexico on receipt of the telegraphic order to that effect (S. O. 204, Oct. 7, D. M.)

To Join.—Lieut. B. H. Gilman is relieved from signal duty, and will join his company (S. O., Oct. 13, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. John Murphy, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. D. R. Burnham, member, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. G. M. Love (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, president, G. C.-M. at Columbus Bks., O., Oct. 14 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, Fort Yates, D. T., to take effect about Oct. 15 (S. O. 181, Oct. 3, D. D.)

Eight months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, Capt. Malcolm McArthur (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. W. A. Marn, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect Dec. 1, 1881 (S. O. 183, Oct. 6, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Fort Yates, D. T., one month (S. O. 101, Oct. 6, M. D. M.)

To Join.—On the abandonment of Camp Porter, M. T., Capt. C. H. Greene will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., on public business; after which he will proceed to the station of his company (S. O. 181, Oct. 3, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, president, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, Lieut. J. H. Todd (S. O., Oct. 12, W. D.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, now at Santa Fe, N. M., on detached service, will return to his station, David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 118, Oct. 3, D. N. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—Col. C. H. Smith will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., on public business (S. O. 204, Oct. 7, D. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. P. H. Remington, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. George H. Cook, Adj't., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 200, Oct. 3, D. D.)

To Join.—Capt. P. H. Remington is relieved from recruiting duty, and will join his company in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Oct. 14, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Wm. S. McCaskey, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Detached Service.—Capt. Evan Miles, member of the Board of Officers convened at Vancouver Bks., W. T., by virtue of G. O. 21, D. C. (S. O. 146, Sept. 24, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Charles H. Bouestee will proceed to Ashland, Ore., reporting to Capt. George H. Burton, in charge of telegraphic construction party, for duty therewith (S. O. 147, Sept. 27, D. C.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem and 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., Sept. 22 (S. O. 141, Sept. 17, D. C.)

1st Lieut. F. H. Ebdon, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Detached Service.—A detachment of fifteen General Service recruits will leave the Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 11, for Fort Adams, R. I., for assignment to Light Bat. K, 1st Art. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, 2nd Inf., is assigned to command of the detachment (Order 193, Oct. 7, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, member, G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H., Oct. 13 (S. O., Oct. 10, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John G. Ballance, still further extended one month on Surg. cert. (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. John H. Wills from Co. H to Co. D (S. O., Oct. 11, W. D.)

Rejoin.—Capt. D. C. Poole, now at Santa Fe, N. M., will return to his proper station at David's Island (S. O. 118, Oct. 3, D. N. M.)

Band.—The Band, 22d Inf., now on temporary duty at Fort Duncan, Tex., will return to its proper station, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 125, Oct. 4, D. T.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Frederick M. Crandall, president; Capt. Lewis Johnson, 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, W. H. W. James, 2d Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Supply, Ind., Oct. 10 (S. O. 199, Oct. 1, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

To Report for Light Duty.—1st Lieut. E. J. Stivers (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

To Report for Light Duty.—The following named officers, now on sick leave of absence, will report in person to their respective department commanders for such light duty as they may be able to perform: Capt. William Faick, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Benson, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles Harkins, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David B. Taylor, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Harmon, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George M. Love, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. B. Thompson, 5th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 8, W. D.)

Moses Harris, 1st Cav., will assemble, Oct. 3, 1881, to inspect the horses in the Q. M. Depot at the Presidio of San Francisco, and report what are suitable for artillery in Bat. B, 4th Art. (S. O. 167, Sept. 30, M. D. P.)

To consist of Major James J. Van Horn, 18th Inf.; Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar, 13th Inf., at Fort Apache, A. T., Oct. 4, 1881, to appraise one public horse pertaining to Troop B, 6th Cav. (S. O. 113, Oct. 3, D. A.)

Boards of Survey.—To consist of Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M.; Capt. Richards Barnett, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., at the Subsistence Depot, Omaha, Neb., on Sept. 24, 1881, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for certain damaged subsistence stores (S. O. 97, Sept. 23, D. P.)

To consist of Capt. C. M. Bailey and 1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf., the only officers available, at Willow, A. T., Sept. 27, to examine a quantity of hay, at that place, reported to be damaged (Field Orders 17, Sept. 24, D. A.)

To consist of 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., the only available officer, at the Subsistence Storehouse, Santa Fe, N. M., to report upon a lot of subsistence stores (bacon), just arrived from St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 117, Sept. 27, D. N. M.)

To consist of Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. L. Garry, 12th Inf., the only officers available, at Fort Bowie, A. T., Oct. 19, to report upon and recommend the disposition to be made of a lot of wood—said to contain 60 cords—at Camp John A. Buckner, A. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 3, D. A.)

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Military Convict William Brown, late Private in Co. E, 5th Inf., so much of the sentence as remains unexecuted is remitted (G. C. M. O. 124, Sept. 30, D. D.)

In the cases of Trumpeter Joseph W. Reid and Private William H. Nance, Troop D, 9th Cav., so much of the unexpired portions of the sentences as relate to confinement are remitted (S. O. 202, Oct. 5, D. M.)

The sentences in the cases of George G. Stockes, formerly an unassigned recruit, 2d Inf.; Private John McAlon, Co. E, 21st Inf.; Private Lloyd G. Gay, Co. M, 1st Cav.; Private William Emerson, General Service, U. S. Army, formerly of Co. G, 8th Inf.; Private Lewis Kesouth, General Service, formerly of Co. F, 5th Cav.; Private Robert Tomlinson, Co. G, 2d Cav., and Andrew B. Mills, formerly a Private of Co. M, 1st Cav., are remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C. M. O. 94, 97, and 98, M. D. P., 1881.)

Target Practice.—The following named officers and enlisted men, successful competitors for positions on the Dept. of Missouri Target Team, are announced as members of that team, and will remain in camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders: Private John J. Wolford, Co. E, 19th Inf.; Capt. P. H. Ellis, Co. D, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, Co. H, 23d Inf.; 1st Sergt. D. P. Nevins, Co. G, 13th Inf.; Private James H. Donivan, Co. B, 19th Inf.; Private L. C. Waring, Co. A, 23d Inf.; Capt. William Auman, Co. I, 13th Inf.; Private Henry Weagaff, Co. K, 14th Inf.; Sergt. Nicholas Moser, Co. B, 13th Inf.; 1st Sergt. John Schabill, Co. F, 23d Inf.; Musician James Gilbert, Co. E, 23d Inf.; Privs to James Gordon, Co. E, 13th Inf. Alternates: Corp. Boon Barker, Co. B, 23d Inf.; Corp. Joseph Lanning, Co. K, 23d Inf. The camp and practice of the team will be under the command and supervision of Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf. (S. O. 204, Oct. 7, D. M.)

The officers and enlisted men selected to compete for places in the Dept. of Columbia Team will, upon their arrival at Vancouver Bks, W. T., from the various posts in the Dept., report to the C. O. for quarters, the enlisted men for subsistence also, reloading tools and material, discipline and instruction. On and after the 5th of Oct. the range at Vancouver Bks will be placed under the control of the Board instituted in Dept. G. O. 21, and the Instructor of Musketry at Vancouver Bks will report to the president of the Board from Oct. 5 until it adjourns. All practice or instruction in target practice on the range during that time will conform to the ruling of the Board. Enlisted men arriving from other posts will be required to report to the Instructor of Musketry at Vancouver Bks for regular practice at the targets (S. O. 145, Sept. 23, D. C.)

In compliance with the requirements of par. 4, G. O. 44, from the H. Q. A. the Comdg. Generals of the Departments in the Mil. Div. of Missouri will send, in charge of a suitable officer, the rifle teams of their respective departments to Fort Snelling, Minn., so as to arrive there by Oct. 18 next, reporting to these Headquarters the names of the men constituting the team and the scores made by them as directed in par. 3, of G. O. 44. In addition to each team of twelve, two alternates may be sent with it. The competition will commence on Oct. 25 next; as soon as completed the teams will return to their respective stations (G. O. 13, Oct. 8, M. D. M.)

Division of the Pacific News.—The San Francisco Daily Report of October 1 says: Adjt.-Gen. Kelton has been seriously indisposed for the past two weeks, and unable to attend to his duties.... Col. Sullivan, U. S. A., and family, are temporarily residing at Angel Island, for the benefit of Mrs. Sullivan's health.... Mrs. Capt. Harris, of the 1st Cavalry, arrived from Fort Walla Walla on Monday and is at the Presidio, awaiting the arrival of Capt. Harris.... Mrs. Kendig, the wife of Chaplain Kendig, who has been making an extended trip in the southern portion of the State, returned to the Presidio last Friday.... Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., side-de-camp to Gen. Cook, who has been on this coast for a year, on a leave of absence, left for the East on Thursday, to report for duty.... Lieut. Fish and Townsley, U. S. A., arrived on Wednesday. The former goes on duty at Fort Point and the latter at the Presidio. Lieut. Fish has but lately gone over to the majority and become a benedict.... Deputy Quartermaster-General Sexton is ill, and will leave for the East to-morrow on sick leave. His duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific, will devolve upon Col. R. N. Batchelder, the depot quartermaster.... The funeral music performed by the 4th U. S. Artillery Band during Monday's procession was the subject of general praise. In justice to Bandmaster Lavallee we print the programme: "Grand Funeral March," Beethoven; "Grand Funeral March—Nabucco," Verdi; "Grand Funeral March No. 1," Cleopagrell, Op. 52; "Gen. Custer's Funeral March," Frederic; "Chorus of Levites," Costa; "General Canby's Funeral March," Caus; "Grand Funeral March No. 1," Moritz; "Grand Funeral March No. 2," Moritz; "Grand Funeral March," Titi.

Department of the Columbia News.—The Vancouver Independent of Sept. 29 says: Gen. Frank Wheaton departed for his post at Fort Coeur d'Alene the first of the week.... Surg. C. L. Helmick reported for duty on Saturday, relieving Dr. Abner Smead as post surgeon.... Capt. James S. Lawson, of the U. S. Coast Service, is in Walla Walla, W. T., making magnetic observations.... Lieut. Virgil Brumback, the new Lieutenant of the 2d Inf., of the class of 1881, has taken station at Fort Colville.... Troop F, 1st Cav., stationed at Fort Boise, will enter the contest this year for the Nevada

Trophy, on company score as marksmen.... Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cav., recently stationed at Fort Lapwai, I. T., sailed from New York Saturday, Sept. 3, for France.... Gen. N. A. Miles, Gen. G. B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., and Lieut. O. F. Long, aide-de-camp, returned from their Fort Colville trip on Saturday last.... Lieut. Fred Schwatka, 3d Cav., is now on Puget Sound, and before his return will deliver his Arctic lecture to our British cousins at Victoria.... Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., is taking out a patent on a new tent he has invented, as a result of one of his mountain campaigns in this department.... Major W. H. Jordan, U. S. A., came overland from Fort Missoula, Montana, to place his daughter in school at Portland. He also visited his wife's people at Astoria.... Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., has, under instructions, prepared and published "A Military System of Gymnastic Exercises and a System of Swimming." It is said to be a fine work.... Four companies of the 21st Inf., with the band, went to Portland on Monday and participated in the funeral ceremonies of the late President. The following U. S. Army officers were also present: Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding the Department of the Columbia; Gen. O. D. Greene, Gen. Eaton, Gen. Geo. B. Dandy, Major Cushing, Major Canby, Capt. Chas. F. Powell, Capt. G. C. Reiter, Capt. J. Q. Adams, Major Larne, Lieut. P. M. Price, Lieut. Mallory, Lieut. Landis, Lieut. Long, aide-de-camp.

Rifle Practice at Fort Leavenworth.—The Leavenworth Times of October 5, gives the following account of the rifle practice held there October 4:

Yesterday morning there was a practice shoot, or a pool shoot, at 200 yards' range, the pools being thirty cents each. Out of a possible fifty, the following scores were made: Ellis, 35 and 33, two scores; Manning, 35; Cunningham, 28 and 34; Thomas, 39; Gilbert, 37; Parker, 38; Waring, 33; Loring, 43. Fifteen bull's-eyes were made, and the shooting enjoyed. Major Jake Smith, of the 19th Infantry, tried his hand for a few shots, and made a very good score.

At 1 o'clock the range was visited by the various teams which are to compete for a position in the division competition, to take place probably at Fort Leavenworth, shortly after the conclusion of the present department competition. The officers on the ground at the beginning of the contest were Brig.-Gen. Pope, commander of the department; Gen. Charles H. Smith, colonel of the 19th Infantry; Col. J. J. Copperring, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Vance, Col. Brady, Capt. Amman, Capt. Lyster, Maj. Smith, Dr. Barber, Capt. Vernon, Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. Manning, Lieut. Evans and Lieut. Guard. Several ladies were on the ground. The signal flags along the range were hanging at an angle of forty-five degrees, or, as the marksmen said, at "3 o'clock," which means not a very good state of the weather for shooting. The clouds were flitting over the ground, dark and light, in such quick succession that the riflemen, for a time, thought that they would have hard work to make anything like a creditable score. Before the shooting began at the two hundred yard range Maj. Smith tested each rifle trigger by hanging a six-pound bag of shot upon it, with the hammer of the piece raised, in order that no trigger should be more ready than another.

Lieut. Evans was chief scorer during the day.

After the marksmen warmed up to their work they did some very pretty shooting at short range, and as they fell back from two to four hundred yards they improved, and after falling back to six hundred yards the cooler shots seemed more at home, and did some excellent work. While the numerical part of the score did not show as many large figures at long range as at short range, the conditions being considered, the shooting was much better at six hundred yards than at two hundred. It might have been that the change from one hill to another caused the difference, as the hill from which the last shots were fired (lying down) is considerably higher than the hill from which the shots were fired at four hundred yards range.

On October 6 the shooting was resumed under more favorable auspices than the contest of the day previous. The wind was blowing rather steady velocity from the east, making a "three o'clock wind," the same as the day before. The air, however, was much purer, and the marksmen felt much more like firing than before.

The following is the summary of the shooting for the two days:

	200.	400.	600.	Tot.
Pvt. Wolford, Co. E, 19th regiment....	42	41	31	114
Capt. Ellis, Co. D, 13th regiment....	39	42	32	113
Lieut. Nichols, Co. H, 23d regiment....	42	41	30	113
Sergt. Nevins, Co. G, 13th regiment....	40	21	40	111
Pvt. Donovan, Co. B, 19th regiment....	42	33	36	111
Pvt. Waring, Co. A, 23d regiment....	43	33	33	111
Capt. Auman, Co. I, 13th regiment....	33	36	35	109
Pvt. Wiegraff, Co. K, 14th regiment....	33	42	34	109
Sergt. Moser, Co. B, 13th regiment....	36	42	34	107
Sergt. Schohill, Co. F, 22d regiment....	35	38	35	106
Musician Gilbert, Co. E, 23d regiment....	33	37	31	106
Pvt. Gordon, Co. E, 13th regiment....	37	33	35	105

The above are selected as the department team. The alternates are as follows:

Corp. Barker, Co. B, 23d regiment....	39	38	24	101
Corp. Lanning, Co. K, 23d regiment....	43	42	15	100

Among the ladies who witnessed the shooting were: Mrs. Col. Lyster, Misses Howard and Lynch, the Misses Magruder, Mrs. Col. Robinson and Miss Rector. Among the officers were: Gen. Pope, who, with his little boy Francis, remained on the ground during the entire day. The general was deeply interested in the firing. Among the staff and other officers present were: Adjt.-Gen. E. H. Platt, Inspector-Gen. J. J. Copperring, Gen. Chas. H. Smith, Gen. Bingham, Dr. Magruder, Dr. Fryer, Dr. Biart, Dr. Barbour, Col. Lyster, Col. Groesbeck, Col. Vance, Capt. Williams, Capt. Hall, Capt. Vernon, Capt. Payne, and Lieuts. Guard, Cook, Cunningham, Roberts and Pope.

The camp of the contesting officers and soldiers is situated near the National Cemetery, and has been named Camp Brady, in honor of Col. Brady, of the 23d Infantry, who has command of the detachments from the various regiments. There are twenty-one wall tents and one hospital tent in the camp. The interest about Col. Brady's tent last evening at 6 o'clock, while the score was being counted up in the chief scorer's tent, was more than ordinary. The officers hung around the door of the tent, eagerly waiting to see if men from their regiments had made a good record. Every figure as heard was noted, and when it was announced that Wolford had won the fifty dollar Hotchkiss rifle, Ellis the thirty-five dollar breech-loader and Nichols the telescope, there was a further desire to learn who is to be in the department team.

The prize will be awarded this afternoon, probably. When the award is made the entire battalion of troops at Fort Leavenworth will be in line to witness the presentation, and the officers will be in full dress uniform.

Gen. Pope, Gen. Smith, Col. Copperring and a number of other officers inspected the target range yesterday.

The executive board of officers met last evening to determine as to the programme of presenting the prizes won by the riflemen.

Camp Brady will long be remembered by the riflemen.

Lieut. Evans worked faithfully as chief scorer.

Lieut. Manning will remain at Fort Leavenworth until December, and it is hoped, longer.

By order of Gen. Smith, no talking was permitted near the riflemen yesterday, either favorable or otherwise.

Department of Dakota.—We take the following from the Cheyenne Leader of Oct. 6: At Fort Fetterman, about 11 p. m. Monday, Oct. 3, a fire broke out in an old log stable behind the sutler's store, and in a very short time the whole stable was a mass of flames. Soon the saloon attached to the store caught fire. Every exertion was put forth to save the storehouse and stove. The flames spread rapidly and the store caught fire. It was then impossible to save the building. Under the able management of Capt. Keeffe the soldiers and citizens worked with the utmost despatch. The store was cleared of nearly everything.... The Leader learns with pleasure that Capt. Crawford's company, G. 3d Cavalry, has been ordered back to Fort D. A. Basell. This company has been stationed at Camp Lawson, Middle Park, all summer, for the purpose of protecting settlers there in the event of a Ute outbreak.... Capt. Robert A. Torrey, of the 13th Infantry, at Fort Lewis, Colorado, is spending a few days in town.... Wm. Cavanaugh, late a private of Co. L, 3d Cavalry, was killed at White River recently by Private Carpenter, same company. The weapon used was a big butcher knife.... The military folks at White River are divided in opinion on the question of the killing of the late Sergt. Thomas Maloney. About five believe the work to be that of white men, to one who attributes it to Indians.

District of New Mexico.—The Military Review, of Santa Fe, has the following items: Most conspicuous among the public offices and business houses in Santa Fe in their mourning drapery on September 26, was the District Headquarters. Early in the forenoon of the day following receipt of the sad tidings of the Nation's calamity, Capt. Loud, the Executive officer at District Headquarters, commenced the solemn decorations, directing at the same time immediate suspension of business in all the staff offices and at the Post of Fort Marcy. With its black mourning fringe becomingly festooned with white rosettes, the portals of the building in simple meaning told its tale too true, of grief, deep and sincere, in the hearts of the officers, enlisted men, and civilians who daily inhabit it, their solemn and deferential respect to their departed Commander-in-Chief and Chief Magistrate.... General Hatch and Miss Bessie will leave Santa Fe for Washington Tuesday, Oct. 4.... The District Commander, accompanied by Lieutenant Stedman, left for the field on Sept. 20.... Captain Woodruff and Lieutenant Emmet returned to Santa Fe on Sept. 22d and 24th respectively.... Lieutenant John G. Bourke, A. D. C., arrived here to-day, and will be off to-morrow.... General Smith, Paymaster, returned from Stanton on Sept. 30, and will leave again on his gay trip on Oct. 4.... Captain George A. Purington, 9th Cavalry, en route to the States on leave, registered at District Headquarters on Sept. 30.... General L. P. Bradley, 13th Infantry, will command the District during the temporary absence of General Hatch in Washington.... Captain Loud, Adjutant-General of the District, will leave Santa Fe on Monday next with the Knights Templar to visit the Albuquerque Fair, and return on the 5th.... General George P. Boe, 15th Infantry, and General N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cavalry, have returned to the District from leave of absence. The former is now en route to his post at Fort Stanton and the latter has taken station at Fort Cummings.... Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lambert N. Hopkins, at the residence of General T. C. H. Smith, this city, at 3 o'clock, on the morning of Sept. 23, 1881, a boy baby. We are glad to say both mother and son are doing well; and with sincere good feeling we introduce the young son and heir apparent to the Army and the many friends of his estimable parents.... Chief Musician John F. Boyer, 15th Infantry, passed through Santa Fe en route to Stanton on Sept. 21. Mr. Boyer is the old band leader of the 15th Infantry, returning again to the regiment after three years' absence. He is well and favorably known throughout the regiment, and the boys have doubtless given him a rousing welcome at Stanton.... The Governor has appointed Mr. John Townsend, of Santa Fe, 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the regiment. Mr. Townsend has served in the Chief Quartermaster's office as clerk continuously since 1874, occupying on two occasions during that period the position of chief clerk. He has served with distinction in the Peruvian navy, having received a wound in one of the boat attacks at the taking of Puno in Ecuador, also participating in the blockade of Acre. Mr. T. next enlisted at San Francisco in the 1st California Cavalry, serving nearly his entire enlistment as Commissary Sergeant.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.—The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To Wm. Gardner, Hartford, Conn., for a machine gun. A transversely-reciprocating feeding-slide operated by a pivoted crank-lever, which, in turn, is operated by cams or eccentric on the main shaft, regulates the feeding of the cartridges from the hopper and locks the pivoted extractor into positive engagement with the shells at the instant of retraction. The crank-pins, by which the bolts and hammers are operated, are all in the same radial plane, so that the bolts are all operated simultaneously, but the crank-pins are cut away at one side, so as to start the bolts successively. The arms of the hammer-levers are of different lengths and the releasing-shoulders are in different planes. The levers may be arranged so as to be released simultaneously or in succession, as may be desired.

To J. H. Bullard, Mass., for a magazine fire-arm.

To R. P. Cory, Union City, Ind., for a revolving fire-arm. The cylinder is connected with the rear frame by adjustable toggle-connections, and in the manipulation of the arm is first drawn back, then rotated, and again forced forward into connection with the rear end of the barrel.

To John Ericsson, N. Y., for a firing-pin for projectile torpedoes.

To John H. Gramps, Stone Arabia, N. Y., for a breech-loading fire-arm.

To G. H. Ferriss, Utica, N. Y., for cannon.

To C. G. Bonehill and W. J. Matthews, of Birmingham, England, for a breech-loading fire-arm.

To E. G. McClure, of Kendall Creek, Pa., for a torpedo reel. A shaft having its outer half squared and its inner half rounded and screw-threaded, in combination with removable conical bearings adapted to be slid longitudinally upon the squared portion of the shaft, a spool journaled upon said bearings and having a handle on the head opposite to the brake, a keyed collar upon the outer end of the shaft for holding the bearings and spools on the latter, a brake attached to the rounded half of the shaft for the purpose described, and a device for clamping the whole to a crank.

To G. H. Reynolds, of New York, for a Torpedo-boat.

To J. N. Proeschel, Milwaukee, Wis., for a fire-arm.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

GREATER BRITAIN.

This day witnesses the funeral of your late noble hearted President. England joins heartily with you in your sorrow, as many abler pens than mine will tell you.

To those who seek to draw tightly the ties of brotherhood between your people and ours, this deep feeling of sympathy augurs well for the future: and what a future is before the English speaking peoples! What will be the effect on the face of this earth of their mighty increase combined with ties of brotherhood and sympathy. I believe it is hidden in part from us now, but future generations will glory in it.

Take the map of the world and compare India with the United States. The latter is about twice as large as the former, and yet the census of India, taken last year, gives a population of over 250,000,000. Here is a hard fact, and from it there can be no reason to deny to your country a more numerous population in times to come. If so, then I maintain that this world is yet in its infancy, as compared to the growth to manhood which must follow the immense development of such a heart-sound, energetic race as the English-speaking peoples are proving themselves to be.

Your late President will ever remain a lofty example to all of them in all the various lands and possessions on the face of the earth.

The following lines from one of our leading evening newspapers, the *St. James's Gazette*, will interest your readers. It is an example, among many, of how much understood and appreciated your late President was by us.

PALL MALL.

September 26.

From Western shores a wave of woe
Has swept o'er England, hill and plain,
Till one dull level-flooding pain
Fills up the gulf 'twixt high and low.

Long used to weep with those who weep,
See England's Queen, with soothing art,
Widow to widow, heart to heart,
Has flashed her message through the deep.

And Garfield, Britain mourns thy end;
Nor moved alone by kindred ties,
For in thy growing worth our eyes
Had learned to hail a steady friend.

O greatly good, and simply great,
In whom all manly virtues met,
Whose sternest brows were ever set
Against corruption in the State;

Who ever, when relieved from toil,
Wouldst gladly seek thy Cleveland farm,
Nor fear to bare a sinewy arm,
And reap the corn or till the soil;

Or, changed to meditative mood,
With all a scholar's fond regard
Hold converse with the lyric bard
Who loved his Sabine farm and wood:

On either shore, not hard to find,
The lofty sim, the godlike speech,
The dauntless heart—but who can reach
Thy grand simplicity of mind?

A soul so frank, so brave, so fair
Was never framed of mortal clay.
'Tis but the shell that knows decay;
Thy freed self seeks an "ampler air."

Our spirits may not trace thy flight:
They turn to join the long array
That winds through yonder shrouded way
To Cleveland, and the last sad rite.

V. D.

RANK OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

"A MEMBER of the American Society of Civil Engineers" sends us a letter in regard to the rank recently conferred on civil engineers, which we are unable to find room for. Taking exception to the argument of our correspondent whose letter appeared in the JOURNAL of September 17, he insists that rank and length of service have no necessary relation to one another, but calls attention to the fact "that the two senior constructors (not to mention the three senior professors of mathematics also), ranking with captains, have each from 9 to 14 years' less service than a civil engineer ranking with commanders; and further that the senior civil engineer ranking with captain, if properly credited with his whole period of continuous service to which he is entitled—and which the Register does not give him by several years—would have more accredited service than any officer of any grade on the active list to-day, with perhaps two or three exceptions."

Our correspondent further says: "Regarding the rank of the five junior constructors and the four junior civil engineers, no one can truly say that it is commensurate with the importance of their duties and office. It is, in fact, two and three grades below that enjoyed by heads of all other departments in most of our Navy-yards, while, at the same time, these two are the largest and most important departments, and upon their heads devolve greater labor and responsibility. The corps of civil engineers having no grade of assistant provided by law, each new appointee must necessarily have the full title of civil engineer, and rank with lieutenants, and be assigned to duty as head of his department without any probationary service as assistant, as is the case in other staff corps, except professor of mathematics. That this is wrong, is not for the best interests of the service and needs correction, must be manifest to all."

In order to strengthen some of the most important positions of defence at the home ports, the British War Department is now arming them with "Woolwich Infants." Of these guns, the weight of which is 88 tons each, 152 in all were manufactured at Woolwich.

The great Powers are paying special attention to develop the efficiency and uses of cavalry as such.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

A RACE BETWEEN MEN-OF-WAR.

The trip of the *Kearsarge* and *Vandalia* to West Point to escort our French guests gave occasion for a trial of speed between the two vessels. The run from New York to West Point was an exceedingly good one for both the *Vandalia* and the *Kearsarge*. The *Vandalia* was off at 10.10 A. M., and the *Kearsarge* five minutes later (not 15 minutes, as the papers say). Both ships did their best, the *Kearsarge*, with steam "boiled up," being signalled to make her best time to West Point. That she could not pass the *Vandalia* was shown by the fact that the *Vandalia* gradually dropped her until Haverstraw bay was reached, when the *Vandalia* running too close to the edge of the flat, got into 18 feet water—dragged the bottom a little—and had to keep over towards the western shore. This cost her at least a mile, and enabled the *Kearsarge*, apparently, to close again within a couple of miles. This distance was pretty well kept until the *Vandalia* stopped her engines off West Point at 1.45 P. M., having run 43 knots against a strong ebb tide in 3 hours, 35 minutes, or at the rate of 12 knots an hour against tide. The *Kearsarge* arrived about ten minutes after, making the run in 3 hours 40 minutes. But the *Vandalia* stopped coaling her furnaces ten miles below West Point, and on her arrival had no steam to blow off, while the *Kearsarge* came dashing along under a heavy pressure of steam, causing her to blow off for nearly half an hour after she stopped.

The run, however, was a very creditable one for both vessels and, it is thought, rather surprised some of the French naval officers on board, who did not believe that our men-of-war could keep up a twelve knot speed. There was little wind and very poor draft, and, of course, the heat was very great in the fire room of the *Vandalia*, which is a compound engine ship, with small boilers of the locomotive type, carrying very high steam. This fatigued the men very much.

The *Vandalia* carried but 58 lbs. per square inch, however, though able in an emergency to carry 75 lbs. Her safety valves are now loaded to blow off at 65 lbs. Everything worked smoothly and the trip was a great success as to time. No ships of war, at least, have ever run from New York to West Point in the time made by the *Vandalia* and *Kearsarge*.

Our French guests enjoyed the trip amazingly—all the spots of Revolutionary interest along the river being pointed out to them. The trip down was made under easy steam, 3-power, in about 4½ hours, against the flood tide, the *Kearsarge* arriving about an hour after the *Vandalia*.

Briefly, the *Vandalia* left New York at 10.10 A. M., reached West Point at 1.45 P. M., landed all her guests before 2 P. M., started back at 3.30 P. M., and anchored off 23d street about 7.30 P. M., having run slowly from Spuyten Duyvil down. Every one must allow that this is not a bad showing. The Revenue cutter was left hull down astern by both ships.

[To our correspondent's account we add the following from the *New York Sun* and *Herald*.]

The *Sun* says:

The men-of-war made the trip to West Point, a distance of fifty miles, in less than four hours. The engineers had crowded on every ounce of steam that they dared, as a fierce rivalry exists between the officers of the two ships as to their respective sailing qualities. They have been put to racing with each other on many former occasions, off New Orleans, in Hampton Roads, in Chesapeake Bay, and elsewhere. As the *Vandalia* was the flagship, the *Kearsarge* could not be allowed to pass her; but as the *Vandalia* was a quarter of an hour ahead at the start, the *Kearsarge* was started under the orders, "Give her all she will stand." At Sing Sing the *Kearsarge* began to perceptibly lessen the distance between the two vessels, and the Lieutenants clustered in great glee on the forward deck of the *Kearsarge*, while one peered through a quadrant and then computed the distance.

The *Herald* says:

The *Vandalia* took the lead by a short distance and the two men-of-war, with their brilliant display of the French and American colors, their decks crowded with splendid uniforms, the sounds of music by their two bands wafting to the shore, evoked quite a demonstration of delight from the inhabitants. The men-of-war, anchored in mid-stream, opposite the West Point dock, were received by thundering salutes from the military station. Meanwhile, Gen. Howard, in his brigadier-general's uniform, and accompanied by his staff, had repaired to the dock, and the detachment of cavalry, numbering seventy men, was also drawn up to escort the honored guests to the parade ground. On arriving at the dock, whether the visitors were conveyed in small boats, General Howard extended a cordial welcome to each. Mme. de Rochambeau exclaimed as she landed, "O, c'est ravissant, c'est délicieux!" and everybody expressed himself charmed with the trip. Sixteen carriages were waiting to take the party to the residence of General Howard. The review of the cadets then took place, and of the effect an idea may be formed by what Colonel Lichtenstein said to the writer. "I have seen," said the veteran aide-de-camp of President Grévy and himself a very distinguished soldier, "not to speak of our own cadets at St. Cyr, the Royal Prussian Guards, the Imperial Russian Guards, and, in fact, the finest military bodies in the world, but I have never seen better marching or finer manoeuvring." All the French officers gave expression to almost equally high encomiums, and finally a very pretty scene took place, which M. Régamey, the artist, said he would like to perpetuate on canvas—viz., as the beardless youths, the cadet officers, stepped up to receive the congratulations of the gray bearded French veterans the youthful faces of the military students beaming with pleasure as they heard the compliments showered upon them. Beside General Hancock, who formally reviewed the parade, many prominent residents from the neighborhood were present on the lawn to view the spectacle, and at half-past five o'clock the visitors were conveyed to Cranston's Hotel. Gen. Hancock, among others of the excursionists, having already left for New York. At seven o'clock dinner was served, the dining room being magnificently decorated and festooned with the French and American colors. A reception of the officers at Cranston's and a dance concluded the festivities of a thoroughly enjoyable day.

EUROPEAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Most of the cavalry evolutions at Konitz that came under my eye fell under the head of what is called by German writers *die drei Treffen Taktik*, or three-line system of attack. This principle of three-line attack may also be practiced by a regiment which, in war time, consists of four squadrons only, the fifth being left behind as a reserve depot for remounts. The first line in this case is formed by a single squadron, the second by two squadrons *en échelon* to the right and left to guard against a flank attack and to deliver one respectively, and the third line by the fourth squadron to serve as a reserve or rallying point. I believe I am in the right in saying that the cavalry manœuvres at Konitz during the last fortnight have all been founded on this broad principle of tactics, which, though of very ancient recognition, was first reintroduced and enforced by the late distinguished Gen. Von Schmidt, after the Franco-German war, and now forms part of the standing drill regulations of the Imperial army.

During the few days I was at Konitz I saw nothing in the cavalry evolutions, which might not be reduced to the above enunciated principle, and I was credibly assured that this was the only mystery in them. It had been previously stated that Prince Frederick Charles was desirous of throwing some light on the vexed question as to the utility of cavalry, in view of the development of modern firearms and the consequent revolution in the science of tactics; but apart from the fact that no infantry was brought into the field for this purpose, it may be observed that Prince Frederick Charles is certainly not one of those who think that the days of the mounted arm of the service are numbered. By no means. And I am also assured most positively that his opinion is shared by the distinguished genius at the head of the Grand General Staff. The functions of cavalry, thinks General Field-Marshal von Moltke, have been modified, but certainly not abolished. Nay, an equally useful if not an equally glorious future awaits it. It is readily admitted by the authorities of Berlin that the Federal horse in the American War of Secession opened up quite a new field of activity for their arm, and, as hinted in my letter from Konitz, it is now matter of regret with the General Staff that the German cavalry in the campaign of 1870-71 were so slack to profit by the lessons of the American raiders, who, less scientific than the calculating heads of Germany, proved themselves to be more daring and inventive strategists. It is admitted that had the German cavalry leaders seized occasion by the forelock and boldly pushed forward their divisions into the heart of France immediately after Sedan they might have brought the war to a much speedier close, by preventing the provisioning of Paris and the organization of an army of defence by wedging themselves in between the various strategic units of the Gambettist *levée en masse*. But the opportunity was lost, and the experiment is only one which can be tried in actual warfare, not by *Kriegspiel*.

I was credibly assured, however, though not an eyewitness of them myself, that some other interesting and important cavalry functions, of a new but non-tactical nature, were exercised at Konitz. Small dynamite parties, it was told me, had been sent out on the sly to destroy bridges and cut railway communication, while one or two swift and intelligent troopers, accompanied by an able telegraphist, secretly stole into the enemy's country with a newly invented apparatus for tapping the wires—a process which has been of the greatest service to the Germans in more than one campaign. And here it may be incidentally mentioned that there are always several clever young fellows from the standing army in the head telegraph office at Berlin for the purpose of acquiring the art of manipulating the wires, and that there is also in the capital a corps of non-commissioned officers, whose business it is to transmit all military orders to the various regiments, etc., of the garrison, thus qualifying themselves for the exigencies of war.—*Berlin Cor. London Times*, Sept. 13.

On the same subject the *United Service Gazette* says: A great deal of very interesting information will be gained from the German, Austrian, and Russian manœuvres just drawing to a close. We shall see the results of the close inspections and the exercises that have taken place in Bessarabia, at Konitz, and in Hanover, and in changes made in regimental accoutrements. The Germans have developed a more rapid plan of attack, and, it should be added, of defence also, than has been known before. They have decided again to use artillery in heavy masses, as against batteries and half-batteries manœuvred by isolated majors and captains; and they are reported to have come to the conclusion that cavalry will henceforth play a more important part than ever in the operations of war. So, too, with the Austrians. Cavalry manœuvres of great importance have taken place, and a new kind of flank attack, supported by artillery, developed. But to the Russians must be placed the credit of the two most important experiments. They have, after great trouble, discovered the ranges at which field artillery is most serviceable, and have decided that in future guns must be brought more completely into action than heretofore. Recognizing the fact that their artillery was extremely useless as handled in the last Turkish war, they have decided to reduce the range at which practice is to be made, and in future their guns will come into action at from 1,000 to 2,500 yards—never farther off than the latter distance—while they may be sometimes as close to the enemy's line, especially when it is broken by heavy musketry fire, as 800 metres. Craftier still in their generation, the Muscovites have formed a corps of watch dogs for the purpose of aiding sentries in the discharge of their duties, and have selected the wolf-dog of the Ural Mountains as one that will growl at the approach of a stranger, and will not bark a troublesome alarm.

The *Great Eastern* is to be sold at auction next month unless previously disposed of at private sale.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

A DESPATCH from Wilcox, A. T., Oct. 9, says the troops are now moving across southeast of the Chiricahua range toward Mexico to intercept the hostiles in that direction. A count at the sub-agency shows that only hostiles are out. This must mean Chiricahuas (the George and Benita bands) —not less than one hundred. Orders have been sent to Bernard to follow the hostiles into Sonora, if permission is granted by the Mexican authorities to cross the line and to co-operate with their troops. Tiffany is reported as feeling perfectly safe now, as about 300 soldiers are at the reservation, but those who have lived for years in that vicinity place no confidence in the promise of the Indians to remain on the reservation and think that they only remain on account of the presence of the troops there and in the vicinity.

In despatch from Col. Bernard, dated Sulphur Springs Valley, six p.m., Oct. 6, he says that the hostiles are striking for the Mexican line; that he will follow them into Sonora, and will co-operate with the Mexican troops if necessary, and that the Indians are in the southern portion of the Chiricahua Mountains.

In another despatch Bernard says: "I will not cross the line with any disrespect to the Mexican government, but with the intention of punishing murderers and robbers, and to enable him to do this he will co-operate with any Mexican troops that will assist, but will not turn until he has the Indians or until he is ordered to do so by the proper authorities. The Mexican Consul at Tucson telegraphed to Chiricahua, and sent couriers to different points on the line to have the Mexican troops co-operate with our forces."

A despatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: "Reports have just been received from Bowie that the Indians are close to Bowie Station. Col. Sanford has just ordered out two companies of the 6th Cav. on a special train for that place. Rumors that more Indians are leaving the reservation are not credited here by the military. The report from Camp Thomas about Bailey's scouts having deserted is confirmed by a despatch from Col. Smith, commanding at Camp Thomas, which says that they left yesterday afternoon."

Another despatch from Wilcox says: "Col. Sanford has just received information from Camp Thomas that cavalry have been sent after the renegade scouts who deserted. Col. Mackenzie reports all quiet at the reservation this evening. Carr and his command have been moved from San Carlos to the sub-agency. To-day was the regular day for issuing rations. No information as to the number of Indians present."

A despatch from Fort Wilcox, Arizona, dated October 8, says: "A courier who has arrived at Bowie reports that Arnold's command attacked the Indians between Badacolarie Rancho and the Huachuca Mountains. The Indians abandoned all their animals and took to the mountains. Two Indians were found dead. The rest have gone to the south end of the Huachuca Mountains."

The Arizona *Citizen* has the following from San Carlos, Oct. 6: "Sub-Agent Hoag says 18 of George's band have come in and surrendered, and Major Wilhelm has started to Camp Thomas with them. George is reported to be in concealment near there with four men. This verifies the wisdom of Sanchez, who said that if everything was kept quiet the hostiles would come into the agency, and he promised to point out the guilty ones. A despatch from Camp Wilcox of Oct. 6 says the news from San Carlos is to the effect that Chief George left the sub-agency last night with 15 men. A report just received says two men were killed within two miles of Benson to-day."

A special despatch to the Tucson *Citizen*, from San Carlos, dated Oct. 7, says: "This morning Col. Tiffany arrested Ashay, who, Wadiski and other friendly Indians say, is the murderer of Capt. Hentig. In his examination by the Indian agent he acknowledged being in the Cibecu fight and firing the two first shots. Ashay says that Dead Shot, who was taken prisoner by Col. Tiffany, was one of the leaders in the Cibecu fight, which lasted about two hours. He also confirms the fact of the exhumation and mutilation of the dead soldiers. He was turned over to Gen. Carr."

A despatch from Wilcox, Arizona, dated Oct. 7, says: "Reports from San Carlos say that over 400 Indians are reported out."

TUCSON, Oct. 7.

Gen. Wilcox and staff arrived here last night. Bernard telegraphs from Soldiers' Hole via Tombstone, at 8 a.m., as follows: "The Indians are in the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, and it looks as though they will get over the Mexican line. It can hardly be possible that the Mexican government will object to our following those murderers into their territory."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, gives the following special from Camp Grant: "Lieut. Wilcox and escort, supposed to have left Thomas this morning for this point, have not arrived yet. Some fears are entertained for their safety. There have been no through trains from the east the last four days. A heavy storm north of San Marcial has washed out considerable of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad track. The matter of paroling the Indian prisoners has been fixed up, the agent at San Carlos exonerating the military, upon whom the blame had been cast. Neither Gen. Wilcox nor any officer had anything to do with the paroling business."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.

A despatch from Wilcox, Arizona, says: "A report from San Carlos states that the Chiricahua scouts who deserted have killed one of the White Mountain Indians. Fears are entertained that they will retaliate, and if a general fight takes place among them no one can tell where it will end. It is stated that sufficient troops are on the ground to keep all quiet. Gen. Mackenzie is at the agency. Chief George is reported going toward Ash Creek with his men, and some of Carr's troops are in pursuit. Col. Sanford has been directed to place his troops in such a position as to prevent all incursions of hostiles along the border between Arizona and Sonora. Troops under Mackenzie are to look out for the country in the vicinity of San Carlos."

Another despatch from San Francisco of the same date says: "Col. Sanders is at the front in pursuit of the Indians, and he is not likely to be delicate on the boundary question unless the Mexicans protest. It is not intended that the present chief of the Indians shall repeat the tactics of Victoria by murdering and stealing in the Territory and then cross the line to recuperate. Sanders will come up with the Indians before he stops, though it be necessary to cross into Mexico. It is not expected that our sister Republic will be seriously offended by his action. A staff officer of Gen. McDowell leaves this afternoon to visit Gen. Wilcox."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.

A despatch from Camp Wilcox, dated Oct. 11, says: "Nothing has yet been heard from the troops operating against the Chiricahuas. They are thought to be near the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains. Gen. Mackenzie has returned to Camp Thomas. There is nothing new at the agency, except the arrest of one hostile who was at the Cibecu fight. Reports from Camps Thomas, Grant, and Bowie say that the Indian excitement is dying out. The

ranchers, stockmen, and miners are resuming their different vocations."

FORT KEOGH, M. T., Oct. 9.

Reports received here, considered reliable, state that a battle between the Crow and Blackfeet Indians recently took place on the headwaters of Porcupine Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone. The Crows were driven off and Two Belly, a prominent chief of the Crows, was badly wounded in two places. The losses of the Indians on either side are not known.

RESULTS OF SITTING BULL'S SURRENDER.

The Saskatchewan *Herald* says one of the immediate results of the surrender of Sitting Bull and his removal from his position on the boundary line is the return of buffalo to the northern plains. The camping ground of his band lay directly on the route of the buffalo in their annual migration, and whenever they attempted to cross the line they were met by the whole of the band and driven back. Recent advices from Duck Lake say that the hunters from that vicinity have returned from the plains with their carts fairly laden with fresh meat, and bring the gratifying news that the herds are moving north. The animals are not in bands, but immense numbers are scattered over the plains, each apparently independent of the others, but all feeding along in a northerly direction. The route they are following is the one usually taken in the past in their annual migrations.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAJOR FARMDALE, KY., asks: 1. Is there any such thing in Upton's Tactics as executing "the firings" "by the numbers?"

2. If drilling "by the numbers," having fired, "Load" is commanded, do you think the numbers cease, or that the men execute the load of par. 97 and not the load of par. 92?

3. If under above circumstances the carry and other movements of the manual follow, do not the men continue by the numbers, no matter what commands have intervened—even marching or dressing—until "without the numbers is given?"

4. If in drilling "by the numbers" the carry is given after firing and the load executed from that position and by the numbers each time, ought the company to be scored an error?

5. After fire kneeling and lying down do not the men remain in position they were, at command "cease firing"—i. e., not rise and resume the carry?

6. The fire by rank and by file not being prescribed from the carry, is it an error to execute either when the men are at ready, say, after firing by company, or when kneeling, or the fire by file when lying down?

8. When firing kneeling and the captain does not wish to reload, can he command "carry arms" as under par. 99?

11. Can arms port be executed after a fire and while the guns were in position of aim?

12. (a) Where is the authority in Upton for executing charge bayonet at double time, and (b) for not presenting arms while in march? (c) In a strict construction of Gen. Order No. 73, on page 1, and par. 4, on p. 9, would not the former, though customary, be incorrect, and the "present," though not customary, be correct?

13. Does not par. 189 exclude guides and file closers from the following: Parade rest, trail, charge bayonet, arms port, secure, left reverse, load, ready, everything in the firings save kneeling, lying down and rising, sergeant's salute, inspection, and open boxes? If so, is it not the "custom of the service" for them to still execute some of these movements (and which ones?) in spite of the G. O. referred to above in 12?

14. In dressing does not the guide turn his head as well as the men?

15. Looking at the illustration to par. 255, please give minutely the facings and distances from front and rear rank at which they are made, in lieutenants taking posts in front or rear of company?

16. Is it not incorrect to give the command "to the rear march" to a column of fours?

17. Can the commands to execute par. 212 be only given in when the company is in line at a halt or marching?

18. After executing "to the rear" is the command "forward, march," correct to resume the original division?

19. If "to the rear" be given while obliquing (and it is not prohibited is it?) what do the men do at command "forward, march?"

20. After marking time during a wheel the command forward is given, do the men continue to finish the wheel?

21. A Battalion in column of fours wheels about by fours, does not the original rear company, now become the leading company, become the first company?

22. In executing par. 490 do the guides (on whom the subdivisions have dressed) being faced to the rear, support arms with the sub-division or do so after "about face?"

23. Do the guides who are the pivots in wheeling a column of companies into line or the reverse, come to carry where they halt and become the pivots, or remain at the manual of the company until it is halted, then carry and invert the piece (if wheeling into line) (pars. 433, 443, and 450.)

24. Can the colonel command "dismiss your companies" while on the march or in column of companies or of fours? (Par. 335.)

ANSWER.—1. Paragraph 8, page 8, Tactics, directs that "To execute movements in detail, the instructor first commands by the numbers."

2. The load by number does not cease until the instructor so orders.

3. No; if a change is made from the manual to marching movements, and the instructor again takes up the manual, if the numbers he should so announce.

4. No; if the instructor orders by the numbers each time, and after each rest.

5. They remain in position until the command, "Squad or company rise."

6. No.

8. No; the command "Cease firing, "Squad rise," is given when they resume the carry. Par. 110, page 49.

11. Yes; under paragraph 87, Tactics, which says, "the position of arm port may be taken in advancing to an attack. It might be necessary to make a rapid advance after delivering a fire, when arms port would be the very best possible way in which the arms should be carried."

12. (a). The movement is one of common sense and does not need special authority. (b) The present is a matter of salute or ceremony which would not be paid if troops were marching. Marching salutes, in a body or individually, are provided for in Tactics. (c) We do not understand your reference to G. O. 73; what order do you refer to?

13. They execute all movements when specially directed. See par. 189, Tactics. Guides could not charge—in line of battle—because they would be immediately in rear of their captains.

14. No.

15. At first command chiefs of platoons pass quickly around the flanks, preserving the same distance from ranks,

3 yards. After dressing they pass along the front so as to clear the breasts of the front rank men. Arriving opposite the centre, they execute right or left flank and take post, 3 yards, in centre of their platoons.

16. No.

17. The command may be given at any time, and with the company in any position on the march.

18. No; simply "to the rear march" again would settle the difficulty.

19. "To the rear march" would not be given while obliquing, by a good officer. An oblique is only ordered to gain distance to the right or left, and at the same time to gain ground to the front.

20. The command should be, "continue the wheel, forward, march."

21. Yes.

22. After the about face.

23. The guide is not the pivot. See par. 199—202, Tactics.

24. At any time he may choose. Numbers 7, 9 and 10 have been omitted by our correspondent.

SEERGEANT, N. Y., asks: Do the sergeant on the left of the battalion and the left file closer face to the right or keep their "front," after stepping back 3 yards, and inverting their pieces in "rear open order?" ANSWER.—They face to the right and invert pieces. Par. 333, Tactics.

F. H. M. asks: "Can you inform me if Charles A. Garcelon is a Post Trader in the Army? If so, what is his address?" ANSWER.—Charles A. Garcelon does not hold the appointment of Post Trader in the Army. It is possible that he may be a member of a firm, some one of which firm is a Post Trader. The Secretary of War never appoints a firm as such to this position.

W. P. U., NEW YORK CITY, writes: "A man's term of enlistment in National Guard, S. N. Y., having expired, does the application for a discharge relieve him from further duty or is he held liable until discharge is received?" ANSWER.—The man is held for duty until the colonel of his regiment grants his discharge, which may be on receipt of his application, properly certified to by his captain, or, as allowed by law, three months after the receipt of the application.

H. D. C. asks the date of the last proclamation issued by the President of the United States pardoning deserters? ANSWER.—The last one was issued in October, 1873. Consult answer to A. K. in JOURNAL of August 6, 1881 (p. 18).

B.—Interesting information on carrier pigeons, breeding and training, will be found in Tegetmeier's two books, published by George Rutledge and Sons, No. 9 Lafayette Place, as follows: Tegetmeier's (W. B.) Homing and Carrier Pigeon; its History, General Management, and Method of Training, with Illustrations: 16mo. boards, 50cts. Tegetmeier's (W. B.) Pigeons: their Structure, Varieties, Habits, and Management, with 16 pages of colored representations of different varieties, from life by Harrison Weir: 8vo, cloth, full gilt and gilt edges, \$5.00. A good book on pigeons, written by Wright, is on the list of the Orange Judd Co., No. 751 Broadway, price \$1.50. Karl Russ, editor of *Isis und Gefiederte Welt*, some years ago, published a pamphlet on carrier pigeons in Germany, of which an edition was distributed by the Imperial Government through the General Post-office. It was also issued afterward in French. Cassel, Petter, and Galpin publish a work by Robert Fulton, entitled, "The Book of Pigeons." It is very fully illustrated, having fifty full page colored illustrations. The price is \$12.50.

READER asks: "What studies does an applicant have to be versed in to make application for admission to West Point?" ANSWER.—He must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of the United States, and of the history of the U. S.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

(From the Annapolis Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

ADMIRAL RODGERS said that the executive officer has reported several times that there must be some rascality going on, because the new class men look anxious and worried, and at the same time the third class men, at drill or study or at section recitations, seemed to have a fund of amusement that they could hardly repress. These officers had gone through the mill themselves, and could tell better than others, from these very signs, that something was wrong.

Increased vigilance in the new building developed the hazing of Sunday night, when Cadet Midshipman Hazeltine was, rightfully or wrongfully, caught in the room where three "plebes" had just before had trouble. An officer told me to-day that he thought Mr. Hazeltine did not intend to seriously "haze" the youngsters in the room, but as, when the superintendent of the hall opened the door and found these three plebes hanged back to the wall in the simplest *deshabille*, and with canes in their hands, it is only fair to conclude, as did Admiral Rodgers, that a "shirt-tail drill" was in progress.

Admiral Rodgers says he thought he had stamped out this thing.

"But, Admiral, you have not released the youngsters who were first arrested?"

"Oh yes. I let the whole class go together, and I think they know now that I've stamped hazing out."

The Admiral was really in earnest, and I believed what he said, but commandant of midshipmen, Comdr. S. Dana Greene, who was present, did not seem to wholly coincide with the Admiral, and several times put in his oar in the futile endeavor to steer the Admiral into a more sensible course of expression.

Your correspondent saw and talked with a number of the fourth class men, and found that there are many more cases of indignities and personal abuse than has yet been made known. The triding "disappearance" and sandwich act which was perpetrated Sunday night on Cadets Leadbetter and McGuinness was nothing to the brutal and indecent indignities to which others have been subjected and have kept silent. Why do they keep silent? The reason is that if a plucky youngster threatens to make a report the cowardly ruffians who were the perpetrators either haultly go to the victim and tell him that it is only what all plebes have to go through, and that next year they will tackle the new class men the same way, or else the bullies of the class brow beat and bully the new men by threats of personal violence or of being sent to Coventry. A plucky cadet may resent the threat of violence, but to be sent to Coventry is too much. He hardly knows what that is. But he has heard of it, and it is too much for him; therefore he submits, and the brutes take the deck.

The third class men were released from the *Sancte* yesterday before parade, but to-day the class feeling, as expressed in words and manner, is that the class has made a plucky fight and beat "Carp" Rodgers after all. The Court of Inquiry was dissolved at once after the recalcitrant cadets signed the Admiral's pledge.

The members of the third class of cadet midshipmen sent to the *Sancte* are as follows: William A. Barker, Colo.

radio; Albert M. Beecher, Iowa; William W. Bush, Jr., New York; Vaux Carter, Pennsylvania; Wm. E. Cook, Ohio; Frederic E. Curtis, Massachusetts; James S. Davis, Ohio; Harry Friedlander California; John R. Harrell, Louisiana; Charles H. Hayes, Pennsylvania; Chas. W. Hazeltine, Missouri; Wilford B. Hoggatt, Indiana; Leon H. Jestromski, Louisiana; Hilary P. Jones, Jr., Virginia; Wm. Johnston, Mississippi; Thomas H. Lear, North Carolina; John A. McCook, New York; Harry H. McCord, New York; Wirt McCreary, Pennsylvania; John D. McDonald, Nevada; Alonzo E. McIntire, Massachusetts; Josiah S. McKean, Ohio; Herbert McNulta, Illinois; Victor Macpherson, Kentucky; John W. Maxey, Texas; Nathaniel S. Moseley, California; Wm. A. O'Malley, Pennsylvania; Charles P. Plunkett, District of Columbia; Isaac K. Seymour, Maine; William R. Shoemaker, New Mexico; Sidney F. Smith, Massachusetts; Frederick H. Sparling, Washington Territory; Raymond R. W. Stevens, Kentucky; Douglass F. Terrell, Mississippi; Roger Wells, Jr., Connecticut; Clarence S. Williams, Ohio; Wm. P. Williams, Connecticut; Wm. E. Wirt, Ohio.

Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has made the following report to the Navy Department, under date of October 8: "As exaggerated statements have appeared in the public prints, giving the impression that the acts of hazing at the Naval Academy in the last few days were of an aggravated and brutal character, I think it proper to say that none such have come to my knowledge, nor do I believe that any such have occurred. The practice of hazing usually begins in a moderate form and increases in virulence as it goes on. I am fully satisfied that the cadets of the third class were bent on continuing this unlawful and most unworthy practice until they were summarily checked by the action taken to deprive them of all opportunity to carry their intentions into effect. They were not punished—they were simply restrained until their good sense induced them to pledge their word of honor that they would be governed by the law enacted by Congress, as interpreted by the naval authorities. In entering upon what they consider a mild form of hazing, the misconduct of the cadets was grave and worthy of severe punishment, but in degree it was less flagrant than has been represented, and I should be glad if that fact could be made public."

THE NAVY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Comd-in-Chief.
WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commander Montgomery Sicard, chief; (with relative rank of Commodore)

Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief; Lieutenant Commander P. B. Lambertson, assistant.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, chief.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T. Nichols, chief; Commander Geo. C. Remey, assistant.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Phillip S. Wales, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Paymaster C. P. Thompson, assistant.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Engineer H. W. Fitch, assistant.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remey, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate General.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Kraft, Chief Hydrographer, in charge.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, *gov. et al.*

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Adm'l. C. R. P. Rodgers, *superintendent*.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Adm'l Jas. H. Spotts.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch.

ASIAN STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clift.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.

Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Pattison, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Jouett, Nav. Sta., Pt. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

Vice Adm'l. S. C. Rowan, Governor of Naval Asylum, Phila.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; a. e. European station; n. a. s. North Atlantic station; p. s. Pacific station; s. a. s. South Atlantic station; s. s. special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Left Panama, Sept. 23, for Callao.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru. At Callao, Sept. 5.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Sept. 9. Refitting, overhauling boilers, engines, etc.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Weddigh. At Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, Aug. 24.

ASHUROL, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, Sept. 2, where repairs to deck are in progress. To be ready Oct. 1.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, 40 guns (s. a.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at New London, Oct. 3.

DESPATCHER, 4th rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington.

GLENNA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 9.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At New York. Is to wait the arrival of the German guests and then go to Yorktown.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Dropped down from Mare Island to San Francisco, Sept. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, — guns (e. a.), Capt. Bancroft Gerhardi. Sailed from New York, Oct. 10, for the Mediter-

anean, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding the station.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. Expected to join the *Shenandoah* at Maldanado, Buenos Ayres, about Sept. 1.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie commanding. At Yorktown.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Sept. 9.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

NIPSCO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Villefranche, Sept. 22. Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker reports to the Secretary of the Navy, Sept. 22, that on the afternoon of Sept. 20 he received a cable despatch from Mr. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent at London, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of the President. This information he telegraphed to the other ships of the station. In respect to the memory of the President the ensign was kept at half-mast on this vessel from sunrise to sunset Sept. 21.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Aug. 24.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At New York, Oct. 8, on the way to Yorktown.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Left Key West, Oct. 8, for Boston. If she arrives in time, say Oct. 14, will proceed to Yorktown, via New York (quarantine station). Some of her officers who did not go out to Aspinwall will rejoin her at New York.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Marseilles, France, Sept. 9.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At the Mare Island yard.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. J. S. Skerrett. Arrived at Panama, Sept. 26. Received new officers and crew, and transferred old ones to the *Powhatan* at Aspinwall for passage to Boston. Supposed to have sailed from Panama latter part of September or early in October for Asia, via Samoa.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions. Arrived at St. Lawrence Bay, Aug. 18.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at New York, Oct. 2. Going to Yorktown.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Aug. 24.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. J. D. Keeler. Put in commission at Washington, Oct. 8. Will be at the service of Gen. Sherman during Yorktown ceremonies.

STANDISH, 4th rate (s. s.), Lieut. George B. Livingston. At Yorktown.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben, N. Y. School ship. At New York. Under orders of the New York State authorities. The annual examination of the Nautical School of the port of New York, by the Council appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, took place on Thursday, Oct. 13, on board the school ship *St. Mary's*, at anchor off the Battery.

The New York Evening Post of Thursday says: The decks of the school-ship *St. Mary's* were scrubbed as clean as a good housewife's kitchen table this morning, when the examining committee from the Chamber of Commerce went on board to see what progress the youngsters had made in seamanship and navigation during the last cruise. The visitors were taken on board in the smallboats of the ship. As they passed up the gangway Captain Henry Erben received them, and the crew of boys manned the decks and gave a nautical salute. The visitors first inspected the kits of the boys, which were all found to be in excellent order, and then, escorted by Captain Erben and Executive Officer George A. Norris, descended between decks. Here the desks and benches of the school are placed, and amidships are displayed specimens of the handwork of the boys. The piece of work which attracted the greatest attention was a "fore-top-gallant" sail, sewed, bound and completed by fourteen boys from the graduating class. After the youngsters had given the visitors some practical evidence of their skill in seamaking, knotting and splicing, they were seated at their desks and put through a thorough examination in seamanship and navigation. The examination was a very satisfactory one, both to the visitors, the officers of the ship, and the boys themselves. Diplomas were then given to each of the graduates, forty-two in number. Medals were also given to Birnn, Spadene, P. James and Hansen. The boys were then dismissed to the mess-rooms for dinner and the visitors were entertained in the cabin, and this afternoon the whole crew were drilled in making and reefing topsails, and furling sails, the fire drill and boat drill. At 2:10 the revenue cutter *W. E. Cha-dier*, Lieut. Moore, commander, which was placed at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce, took out from the Wall street pier a large company of ladies and gentlemen to witness the examination.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Cheefoo, Sept. 9.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, Oct. 11.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. Sailed from New York, Oct. 7, for Yorktown, where Rear-Admiral Wyman will rejoin her.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. a. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. Left Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16, for Hampton Roads. Arrived early Oct. 13. All on board well. Proceeded to Yorktown.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Left New York, Oct. 9, for Yorktown.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Henry Glass. (Ordered to relieve Commander Lull.) At Sitka, Alaska.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. J. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal. Capt. James E. Jouett, commanding the naval station at Port Royal, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Oct. 8, the accidental drowning on Oct. 6 of Edward Cooley (colored), ordinary seaman of the *Wyoming*. He was sent in the dinghy to relight the stay-light on the tug *Speedwell*. The dinghy broke away from the tug's side and Cooley sprang into the water and failed to reach it. He cried for help and boats were sent to his relief, but he sank before they reached him. His body was dragged for, and a reward was offered for his recovery. It was recovered on Oct. 8 and interred in the Government cemetery at Beaufort, S. C. Capt. Jouett says the deceased was a bright, intelligent man, and that his loss will be felt in the ship's company.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Left New York, Oct. 7, for Yorktown.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Lieut. Giles B. Harber. At Washington.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. Left Norfolk at 8 a. m. Oct. 9 for Yorktown.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Comdr. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHILOX, 4th rate (s. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. Arrived at Washington, July 13.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joa. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Joe. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE BROOKLYN, at New York, will be ready for officers Oct. 13. She is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

REV. L. H. PEASE, superintendent of the sailor's reading, opposite the mint on Esplanade street, New Orleans, La., visited New York during the past week. He says they have a library of nearly 3,000 volumes, between 200 and 300 periodicals, in ten or twelve languages—dailies, semi-weeklies, and monthlies. The reading room, which is open every day, is usually thronged. The Rev. Mr. Pease served as a volunteer during the rebellion, enlisting as chaplain of the 44th N. Y. Vol., and at the close of the war he went into the service of the Seaman's Friend Society.

A SAN FRANCISCO correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The present anxiety in the East seems to justify calling attention to the fact that Capt. Hooper made his first cruise in the Arctic without the slightest knowledge as to what Lieut. De Long had communicated to the naval authorities about his intended course or the erection of those cairns. Whether the information was purposely or accidentally concealed it was a great wrong to the expedition under Lieut. De Long. Assuring himself that nothing was to be learned of the *Jeanette* between Herald Island, west of Point Barrow, or to the east, and in ignorance of De Long's matured plans forwarded to Washington, he had just and good reasons for believing the *Jeanette* had gone south to Wrangel Land by way of the new Siberian Islands. Six months after his return I found him perusing a file of the New York *Herald*, when his eyes fell upon De Long's letter, unopened for the assistance of the *Rodgers*. He stood amazed and silent for a while, then gave a deep sigh and said, "I wish I had known that before I sailed." Hooper is a prudent officer and a strict disciplinarian. He made no complaint, and I dared not venture on the privacy of his thoughts.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERS.

OCTOBER 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Train, to the *Powhatan* as executive, on the 13th of October.

Cadet Midshipman Alexander H. Hasson, to the *Kearsarge*.

OCTOBER 11.—Ensign Edward J. Dorn and Midshipman Frank M. Bostwick, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, to duty in charge of the U. S. Naval Depot at Ville Franche, France, per steamer from New York of October 26, to report on the 1st of January next.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Bowman H. McCalla, from the *Powhatan* on the 13th of October, and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain David H. Tribon, from the Navy-yard, Boston, upon the arrival of the *Powhatan*, and ordered to duty on board that vessel.

OCTOBER 10.—Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Mintzer, from special duty at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 11.—Passed Assistant Surgeon S. A. Brown has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Pensacola*, Pacific Station, on the 20th of September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director Edward C. Doran, from duty in charge of Naval Depot at Ville Franche, France, on the 1st of January next, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

OCTOBER 12.—Commander Charles L. Huntington, on receiving instructions to close the Naval Rendezvous at New York, from that duty, and ordered to special duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Master Boyton Leach, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the training ship New Hampshire. Surgeon J. R. Tryon, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and to continue on special duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Pay Director George F. Cutler for one year from the 1st of November next, with permission to leave the United States.

NOMINATED.

Captain John G. Walker to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of the Navy to fill a vacancy.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Engineer Robert G. Denig to be Passed Assistant Engineer from January 17, 1881.

DISMISSED.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett, to take effect October 14, 1881.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Captain Montgomery Sicard, a resident of New York, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in the Department of the Navy, from July 15, 1881, to fill a vacancy.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, a resident of New York, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Rear Admiral Donald McN. Fairfax retired.

Capt. John C. P. D. Kraft, a resident of Illinois, to be a Commodore in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Commodore Nicholson, nominated for promotion.

Comdr. Edward P. Lull, a resident of Wisconsin, to be a Captain in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Capt. DeKraft, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow, a resident of New York, to be a Commander in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Comdr. Lull, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. Robert E. Impy, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieut. Comdr. in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Lieut. Comdr. Ludlow, nominated for promotion.

Mast. Landon P. Jouett, a resident of Kentucky, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Lieut. Impy, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Lyman Arms, a resident of Michigan, to be a Master in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Master Jouett, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman James H. Oliver, a resident of Georgia, to be an Ensign in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Ensign Arms, nominated for promotion.

Commodore James M. Spotts, a resident of California, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Rear-Admiral Stevens, retired.

Capt. Samuel R. Franklin, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Commodore in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Commodore Spotts, nominated for promotion.

Commander Joseph N. Miller, a resident of Ohio, to be a Captain in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Capt. Franklin, nominated for promotion.

Lieut.-Commander Farnell F. Harrington, a resident of Delaware, to be a Commander in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Commander Miller, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. George M. Book, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieut.-Commander in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Lieut.-Commander Harrington, nominated for promotion.

Mast. Greenleaf H. Merriam, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Lieut. Book, nominated for promotion.

Ensign John M. Bowyer, a resident of Iowa, to be a Master in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Master Merriam, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Frank R. Heath, a resident of Virginia, to be an Ensign in the Navy from May 28, 1881, vice Ensign Bowyer, nominated for promotion.

Captain Edward Y. McCauley, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Commodore in the Navy from August 7, 1881, vice Commodore Samuel P. Carter, retired.

Commander Montgomery Sicard to be a Captain in the Navy, from August 7, 1881, vice Captain McCauley, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Hoff, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Commander in the Navy from August 7, 1881, vice Commander Sicard, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from August 7, 1881, vice Lieutenant-Commander Hoff, nominated for promotion.

Mast. Borden Leach, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 7, 1881, vice Lieutenant E. B. Thomas, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Warner H. Nostrand, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from August 7, 1881, vice Mast. Leach, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Alfred J. Jaffries, a resident of Texas, to be an Ensign in the Navy from August 7, 1881, vice Ensign Nostrand, nominated for promotion.

Comdr. Edmund O. Matthews, a resident of Rhode Island, to be a Captain in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1881, vice Capt. K. R. Beebe, deceased.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. S. Dane, a resident of New York, to be a Commander in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1881, vice Commander Matthews, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. Marcus B. Buford, a resident of Kentucky, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from Sept. 24, 1881, vice Lieut. Comdr. Dane, nominated for promotion.

Mast. John B. Milton, a resident of Kentucky, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1881, vice Lieut. Buford, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Bernard O. Scott, a resident of Alabama, to be a Master in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1881, vice Milton, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Walter M. Constant, a resident of Indiana, to be an Ensign in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1881, vice Ensign Scott, nominated for promotion.

Commander Charles S. Norton, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Capt. Wm. D. Whiting, retired.

Lieut.-Commander Francis A. Cook, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Commander in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Commander Norton, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. George E. Ide, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Lieut.-Commander F. A. Cook, nominated for promotion.

Mast. William Kilburn, a resident of California, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Lieut. Geo. E. Ide, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Edwin L. Reynolds, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Master in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Master W. Kilburn, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Harry M. Dombough, a resident of Ohio, to be an Ensign in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Ensign E. L. Reynolds, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. Edwin Longnecker, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from August 30, 1881, vice Lieutenant-Commander R. L. Edes, deceased.

Mast. Freeman H. Crosby, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 30, 1881, vice Lieut. Longnecker, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Edward J. Dorn, a resident of Missouri, to be a Master in the Navy from August 30, 1881, vice Master Crosby, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman William V. Bronagh, a resident of Kentucky, to be an Ensign in the Navy from August 30, 1881, vice Ensign Dorn, nominated for promotion.

Mast. Hale T. C. Nye, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Lieut. Arthur H. Fletcher, retired.

Ensign John O. Nicolson, a resident of Alabama, to be a

Master in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Master H. T. C. Nye, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Frank B. Case, a resident of Michigan, to be an Ensign in the Navy from Oct. 12, 1881, vice Ensign J. O. Nicolson, nominated for promotion.

Mast. Charles H. Lyman, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 11, 1881, vice Lieut. H. C. Hunter, deceased.

Ensign Wm. A. Rooney, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Master in the Navy from June 11, 1881, vice Master Wm. Rooney, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Horace W. Harrison, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be an Ensign in the Navy from June 11, 1881, vice Ensign Rooney, nominated for promotion.

Mast. John S. Abbott, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 27, 1881, vice Lieut. Thomas G. Grove, deceased.

Ensign George E. Hutter, a resident of Virginia, to be a Master in the Navy from July 27, 1881, vice Master Abbott, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Wm. S. Benson, a resident of Georgia, to be an Ensign in the Navy from July 27, 1881, vice Ensign Hutter, nominated for promotion.

Mast. Timothy G. C. Salter, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 30, 1881, vice Lieutenant Lyman G. Spalding, deceased.

Ensign Wm. E. Whitfield, a resident of Arkansas, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from August 30, 1881, vice Master Salter, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Frank M. Bostwick, a resident of Wisconsin, to be an Ensign in the Navy from Aug. 30, 1881, vice Ensign Whitfield, nominated for promotion.

Ensign John C. Colwell, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Master in the Navy from June 1, 1881, vice Master Perrin Busbee, resigned.

Midshipman Philip V. Lansdale, a resident of Maryland, to be an Ensign in the Navy from June 1, 1881, vice Ensign Colwell, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Hamilton Hutchins, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Master in the Navy from May 22, 1881, vice Master C. W. Deering, resigned.

Midshipman Francis W. Tappan, a resident of Massachusetts, to be an Ensign in the Navy from May 22, 1881, vice Ensign Hutchins, nominated for promotion.

Ensign David Peacock, a resident of New Jersey, to be a Master in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Master Albert A. Michelson, resigned.

Midshipman Nicholas J. T. Halpine, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881, vice Ensign Peacock, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Daniel P. McCartney, a resident of Maryland, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from August 27, 1881, vice Chief Engineer James M. King, retired.

Assistant Engineer Abraham V. Zane, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from Aug. 27, 1881, vice Passed Assistant Engineer McCartney, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross, a resident of Kentucky, to be a Surgeon in the Navy from August 17, 1881, vice Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, deceased.

William Wright Jaggard, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1881, to fill a vacancy.

John Marwin Edgar, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1881, to fill a vacancy.

Thomas Canby Craig, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1881, to fill a vacancy.

Philip Leach, a resident of Kansas, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1881, to fill a vacancy.

Hervey Williams Whitaker, a resident of Tennessee, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 9, 1881, to fill a vacancy.

Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified for promotion to be subject to the required examination before being commissioned.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 13, 1881.

A NAVAL marriage was solemnized at the Naval Academy Chapel yesterday afternoon (Wednesday), in the presence of a large concourse of naval people, including Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, superintendent of the Academy, and family; Commanders McNamara and Green, and family; Lieut.-Commander Thomas, Prof. Todd, and other officers connected with that institution. The contracting parties were Master Henry F. Rice, U. S. Navy, and Miss Emma, the youngest daughter of Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, of the Navy. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Wallace. There were no attendants. The father of the bride gave her away. Prof. Couliff, organist, officiated at the organ. At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the chapel the bridal party were tendered a reception at the residence of Lieut. Head, U. S. N., after which they left for New York on their wedding tour. The wedding was very quiet, only a few of the friends of the contracting parties being aware that it was to take place. Chief Engineer Wood has three other daughters, all of whom are wives of naval officers.

It has been the custom at the Naval Academy to make public the relative standing of candidates for cadet engineers at the conclusion of the competitive examination. Not only does this apply to the successful twenty-five, but those who failed, also, in the mental examination. After the first twenty-five are selected, six of the candidates in the order in which they stand on the list are kept back until the physical examination is had, and should any of the twenty-five fail to pass physically their places are vacated and filled by those of the alternates who possess requisite physical qualifications, beginning with the No. 26 man. At the recent examination one of the successful candidates in the mental examination was recommended by the Board of Examiners to be dropped because of a defect in one of his eyes. As soon as this was announced Candidate No. 26, a resident of New York, telegraphed to his friends there, requesting them to use their influence with the Secretary of the Navy in his behalf, and to urge upon the Secretary not to waive the physical disability of the other candidate. As a consequence the Secretary was besieged with telegrams from Congressmen and others in the interest of Candidate No. 26, and became so much annoyed that he concluded to break up the custom of giving publicity to the relative standing of other than the twenty-five successful candidates in the mental examination hereafter. He accordingly issued an order directing the superintendent at the Naval Academy not to make known at future examinations the relative standing of any candidate except he be among the twenty-five who have passed a successful mental examination. This arrangement, the Secretary says, if successfully carried out will save the Department a good deal of annoyance from parties impounding in behalf of their friends.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.
To Commodore William D. Whiting, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

station. There are 70 marines on duty here. Capt. R. W. Huntington is in command. 1st Lieut. Geo. Bates reported for duty on Wednesday. Lieut. J. M. T. Young is also stationed here.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., has taken the residence of the late Capt. R. F. R. Lewis, opposite the Naval Academy. His residence is said to be the handsomest furnished apartments in the city.

The dress parade of the Naval Cadets on Tuesdays and Thursdays are witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

NORFOLK YARDS AND ELIZABETH RIVER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: In my communication published in your last issue, I pointed out the great advantages of York River for a naval station.

In order to give professional men and others whose minds and thoughts sometimes run that way, I herewith transmit some remarks which will enable visitors to the Yorktown Celebration and vicinity to make comparisons of the advantages and disadvantages of Yorktown and Norfolk for a great naval station.

Let us turn to the approaches from the sea to the Norfolk Navy-yard, which is about thirty miles from Cape Henry, via Hampton Roads and Elizabeth River, the hydrographic work of which I executed in the summer of 1856. The seafaring man and navigator will observe upon looking at the chart, that a ship will have to steer twenty points of the compass in going over this ground, that is, from Cape Henry to Norfolk. The ship channel of Elizabeth River is only about a quarter of a mile wide for the distance of nine miles, that is from Sewall's Point to the Norfolk Navy-yard; and, of course, a square-rigged vessel could not "beat" up or down this river. Just above Sewall's Point, and for the distance of two miles, there is but twenty-four feet of water at the highest tides.

Naval vessels of a large class when bound to sea on a cruise, have to go down light from the Norfolk Navy yard to Hampton Roads, and then take in many weighty articles before going to sea. Look at the labor, expense, and delay of all this; and, notwithstanding this, men-of-war get aground if they get the least bit out of the channel between Norfolk and Hampton Roads.

In the summer of 1833 I recollect seeing the U. S. line-of-battle ship *Dwight* aground for two or three days in going from Norfolk to Hampton Roads, and bound to the Mediterranean. In the year 1843, when I was attached to the U. S. frigate *Macdonald*, de-tined for the Coast of Africa, in going from Norfolk to Hampton Roads the ship grounded for several hours.

In stating in a former article that a great mistake was made in locating the United States Navy-yard at Norfolk instead of at Yorktown, I mentioned that after the war of 1812-'15 a board of officers was ordered to examine and report upon the best sites for Navy yards along our coast. It was highly important that a large Naval station should be located upon Chesapeake Bay or one of its tributaries. I have heard it stated that two of the members of the board advocated Norfolk in consequence of having married their wives in that town. Another member of the board advocated Newport News; another advocated St. Mary's, just inside the mouth of the Potomac river, but that Commodore Porter advocated Yorktown. At last Norfolk was settled upon, not, as I have understood, because the board exactly thought it was the most desirable and possessed the greatest advantages, but because a Navy-yard had already been commenced there about the year 1800. A site had been purchased at that time, and money had already been expended upon wharves and buildings.

Government and Congress approved of the report of the board. It was considered the most economical, no doubt, as money was saved. And thus it is that great national objects are sacrificed for the paltry sum of a few thousand dollars.

A distinguished English statesman once said: "True economy consists in the success of great enterprises."

With the long and large ships of the present day, we must say that Norfolk, as a Naval station, is not a success, while Yorktown, as a Naval station, would be a great success.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

JOHN J. ALMY,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1881.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Commodore Whiting on the occasion of his retirement, which takes place this week:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 13, 1881.

COMMODORE: It is with deep regret that I find myself compelled in the discharge of my duty to sign my name to the notice of your retirement from active service. Our relations have been so close and so agreeable that I shall miss the assistance I have often received from conferring with you. The duties of your Bureau are of an exceedingly delicate and sometimes painful nature. They have been since I have known you discharged with sound judgment and judicial impartiality in every instance. You have while consulting the good of the Service always paid careful regard to the rights and claims of your brother officers. Your ability, experience and distinction entitle you to retirement in the grade to which you would have been advanced but for your physical disabilities incurred in the discharge of public duties. I cannot doubt that Congress will make haste to render you justice under the circumstances, and it will be to me a pleasure as well as an act of duty to urge them to do so promptly. Wishing you the enjoyment of that repose to which the labors of your honorable life entitle you, and hoping that your health may be spared, believe me my dear Sir, with very sincere regard, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.
To Commodore William D. Whiting, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

The *Levant Herald* gives a very full report of a Turkish trial of the Nordenfelt guns at Tchataldja.

The abolition of the right of appointing the regimental agent, as old indeed as the army itself, takes away from the honorary colonels of British regiments the only privilege left to them.

It is stated that the Russian government intend despatching a number of engineer and artillery officers to Paris in order that they may acquaint themselves with the exhibition there with the latest improvements of electricity as applied to military purposes. Funds will be furnished them to purchase instruments which they may think of value to the departments to which they belong. On their return they will classify their labors, and present a report to the Minister of War.—*United Service Gazette*.

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CIGARS BY MAIL. See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A CORRESPONDENT advises us that the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., opens this year with over one hundred cadets, and says: "Military schools are destined to be the schools."

It is understood the President has set aside the proceedings of the Examining Board, in the case of Paymaster Jno. Stevenson for promotion, and that he will be ordered before a new board. In the meantime all nominations for promotions in the Pay Corps which have been so long delayed, will be made. Paymaster Stevenson will be nominated, as is customary, subject to passing the required examination before he can be commissioned. Should he not pass, the next on the list, Paymaster Caswell, will take his position. There is a vacancy for the latter in the Pay Inspector's. Paymaster Hay will then be entitled to his promotion.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

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THE BASIS OF OUR NATIONALITY.

Since the conclusion of the war the question as to the character of the political changes wrought by it, particularly with reference to the light which those changes would throw upon the real character and possibilities of our form of government, has become a very important one. On this question, by far the most remarkable work yet published is that which has just been issued by John C. Hurd, LL.D., one of the most learned and philosophic of American publicists.

In this work Mr. Hurd examines the several theories which have been advanced to justify the action of the Government during and since the war, and undertakes to show that if, as is commonly held, the eleven States of the Confederacy continued to be States, after 1861 and during the Reconstruction era, there is no view of our political existence justifying the action of the Government during that period, unless it is a view founded on the supposition of a revolutionary change, taking place since 1861, whereby the Government at Washington has become the actual sovereign of the country, superior to the Constitution, and applying it only as it deems expedient.

Mr. Hurd rejects the doctrine of State suicide as it had been presented by Mr. Sumner and others, because it involves the supposition of a conquest of those eleven States as of foreign territory; which is a virtual recognition of the Southern view of State existence. But he presents a view of the political history of the United States, before 1861, which is entirely different from any ordinarily sustained either by the Southern advocates of State rights or by those who supported the Government during the war; a view according to which it must be held that, on their adoption of the Secession ordinances, the eleven States became territories subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Mr. Hurd presents as a political truth, indicated by recorded facts about which there has never been any dispute, that sovereignty had never, before 1861, been held either by the States severally, or by the nation or people as a mass of natural persons; that by the Revolution of 1776 it passed to the colonies in their union, which became the States only as they held the sovereignty in their voluntary union. This united possession of sovereignty was a political fact antecedent in time to any articles of confederation or other constitution which must have depended on that pre-existing fact. As no State had existed as a State—that is, as the political

* The Theory of Our National Existence, as shown by the Action of the Government of the United States Since 1861. John C. Hurd, LL.D., Author of "The Law of Freedom and Bondage in the United States." Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1861.

personality called one of the United States—except as holding political power in union with the other States, it was also true that no State could hold sovereign power separately, unless it should acquire that power by revolutionary force. But as, in the nature of the case, no person can be obliged to hold sovereignty either alone or in union with others, no State can be obliged to be one in a union of States holding sovereignty as such union. This being the fundamental fact or condition of the political existence of the United States, the author argues that a State refusing to be one of these United States—that is, to hold sovereignty in union with the other States—ceases to hold it in any way, and its territory and inhabitants become a Territory of the United States, that is, of the States continuing to hold sovereignty as before in union over all the territory which had been known internationally as the United States.

The only other writer who has sustained this view of the political situation caused by the rebellion was the late Dr. Brownson, who set it forth in his "American Republic," published in 1865. In that treatise Dr. Brownson accepted the historical account of the genesis of the United States which Mr. Hurd had given in the first volume of his work on the "Law of Freedom and Bondage," published in 1858.

Mr. Hurd, in this new work, presents this doctrine of "State-lapse," as confirmed by events which have taken place during the war and the Reconstruction era. He holds that, while all departments of the Government have, in words, affirmed the continued existence of the eleven States, and have adopted Chief Justice Chase's expression, "an indestructible union, composed of indestructible States," the action of the Government has been equivalent to treating them as Territories.

In the conclusion of this work the author presents this alternative—that either his theory must be recognized as justifying the action of the Government under the pre-existing conditions of national life, or else the fact to be accepted is that a revolution has taken place since 1861, placing all the States and their inhabitants under an undivided sovereignty held by those persons who at any time may constitute the National Government, on whose will the continuation and application of the written Constitution, as law for the States and for the citizen, must depend. He gives citations, from opinions of the Supreme Court in cases under the new Amendments, from the writings of certain private jurists, and from speeches of Mr. Garfield in Congress, which indicate that this alternative of a revolutionary change in the possession of sovereign power has had the sanction of leading authorities, and may become the accepted doctrine for the future.

The general argument of the whole being understood, as is stated in the foregoing analysis, attention may specially be directed to the last two chapters, as containing the culmination of the argument and the doctrine. The earlier chapters do not present themselves similarly, for a cursory examination. We may also point out to the special attention of students of military law the treatment of the question of military obligation as depending on the recognition of a personal sovereign, in the comments on a conversation reported to have occurred between Prince Bismarck and Gen. Grant, in which the former said: "You had to save the Union, just as we had to save Germany." On this Mr. Hurd says:

The phrases "to save Germany" and "to save the Union" are each figures of speech, and, as such, necessarily liable to mislead. The expression that our Civil war was a war to *preserve the Union* is especially deceptive. It has been generally understood as meaning that the object of the war, as carried on under the leadership of the General Government, was to compel eleven States, as so many distinct political personalities, to remain united with other similar States, from which they desired to separate themselves.

The object of this essay has been to show that this end was not the end needed, and, moreover, that, as matter of fact, it was not the result attained.

The Union did not require saving, in that sense; because, if saved in that sense, it was not a *union* at all. For, in that sense, it was subjugation of one set of States by another, and the possibility of any rebellion or treason on the part of anybody in those eleven States was excluded.

The Union did not require saving, because the United States were to be found in those States exclusively which continued in the former voluntary union, in which alone each and any or every State had been, or could continue to be, a State of the United States.

But the Union was to be saved in this sense—that the sovereignty of the United States, that is, of the States continuing in their voluntary union (not the authority of the General Government, except as their agent, still less of the Constitution as a self-existing law) was to be maintained throughout the whole domain which had ever been under that sovereignty—a domain identical with the whole domain of the United States when those eleven States were participants of the same sovereignty.

It is rare that a work so profound in learning, so nicely discriminative in thought, so careful and severe in statement, and so original and striking in its political views, is given to the public. The whole disquisition, in fact, shows that the issues presented are not only such as may arise in this country, but such as have

their analogies in other parts of the world, and they are really a conflict of schools of political philosophy.

A LEGACY OF 1861-2.

THE advertisement, which has appeared in our columns for some weeks, announcing a very large sale by the United States of "Obsolete and Unserviceable Fire-arms, etc., of Foreign Model and Manufacture," possesses something more than the ordinary interest attaching to official transactions of its type. This sale, conducted as is usual through sealed proposals from individual bidders, which are to be opened on Oct. 26, is understood to comprise the entire remainder lots of small arms purchased abroad by special agents of the Government, or imported by enterprising operators, during the first two years of the Civil War. The total number of arms available in all the national armories in March, 1861, was less than half a million—in exact figures, 475,492. Of these 336,788 were flint and percussion smooth-bores, of various calibres from 54 to 69, 73,544 Springfield rifles of .58 calibre, and 32,855 smooth bores which had been rifled—the rest being pistols. The crucial exigency of 1861 forced the Union Administration to accept whatever constituents of an armament for its immense levies could be found, and it is not much out of the way to say that a more incongruous assortment of war material was never imposed upon a confiding nation. The only approximate parallel to the situation was that of France in her war with Prussia; but France had the advantage of being able to purchase from the United States, which had become a community of ingenious arms-producers, while the American Government was obliged to depend upon the overflow of the poorly organized State armories of Europe.

The record of the War Department shows that altogether during the continuance of the Rebellion 1,055,862 stand of rifled muskets of foreign production were purchased by the United States. We quote from the table in Gen. Hagner's interesting paper on "small arms," contributed to Johnson's Encyclopædia, and presume that a large number of smooth bores of Austrian, Prussian, and Belgian manufacture is not included in this enumeration.

The greater proportion of this quantity of foreign arms was brought into the country in 1861 and the first half of the succeeding year, after which time the private armories of the Middle and Eastern States had reached a capacity of production adequate to the most exigent demand. Among the first lots accepted by Government were the Austrian and Belgian rifles and smooth-bores, ranging in calibre from 54 up to 71. About the same time came small instalments of Italian arms—the Garibaldis, Dresden, and Spanish rifled muskets. When Gen. Fremont, with *carte-blanche* from Washington, was organizing his Western Department, his infantry armament was purchased of speculators in New York, and a large quantity of Austrian muskets were shipped to his Headquarters at St. Louis. Large fortunes were made by the speculators, but not a few men threw away the wretched constructions loosely purchased by the Pathfinder, as—if not useless for want of vent—more dangerous to friend than to foe through weakness of construction.

The French rifles, of '60 were a considerable improvement upon the Austrian arms, what were called the "Light" guns, of .58 calibre, being even highly regarded. The type preferred above all others was, however, the English Enfields. These were all of .58 calibre, and much better made and more shapely arms than those of other European nations. Until Government was able to issue rifled muskets of domestic manufacture, regimental commanders who secured Enfields for their corps looked upon themselves as exceptionally favored.

The numbers of arms offered by Government in this clearing out sale are not figured up. Hastily running over the schedules at different armories we estimate the total at over 200,000. Of these over 80,000 are Enfields, over 30,000 French, and there are probably 25,000 each of Austrian, Prussian, and Belgian rifles and smooth-bores.

If it were possible to follow up the lives of these death-dealing constructions an interesting page might be added to history. They came to us at large valuation in our distress; they will leave at a much diminished appraisal. Curiously enough within the last six months very large numbers of U. S. remainder arms have been purchased for Europe, one large dealer having sold 25,000 stand of Enfields. Whatever the general condition of affairs, there are always purchasers of war material in this country, and it will not be wonderful if within the current twelve months all of this great number of foreign visitors have left our shores.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

THE London *Times* gives a vivid picture of the old British army, as it existed under the Duke of Wellington, and the army of the present. Discipline and duty were the watchwords of Wellington, and he held that they were incompatible with free thought in politics, much more so in military affairs. His master mind had found a body of men composed of poor materials, and had made it an army capable of going anywhere and doing anything. Unlike Napoleon, he neither sought nor found popularity among officers or men. Being strong enough to drive, he never strove to lead by arts of persuasion; and the force which he commanded was not so large that any part of it could escape from his supervision, even on the field of battle. His system, successful in war, was not relaxed in peace, and he regarded the army as a power to be held in the hand of the Court and the aristocracy to crush any possible ebullitions of a democratic spirit. His policy was to hide away the troops in barracks, as far as possible from contact with civil life, unseen and unremembered.

Coming to the army of to-day the *Times* says: "The essence of the modern system is to develop individuality instead of crushing it, to make every officer and man a thinker as well as a fighter, and, while enforcing discipline, to encourage ideas instead of suppressing them. The school of Von Moltke and his immediate predecessors—the first organizers of the modern system—hold opinions which are the exact reverse of those handed down from Wellington. The youngest officer is enjoined to exercise his faculties and show his originality, if he has it, as early as possible; and to such an extent is this carried that in inspections and examinations an answer, though not by any means orthodox, is allowed to pass provided it shows signs of original thought. The result of this system is that, while individual faculties are developed, the greatest possible amount of intelligence is brought to bear on every military question, which is turned over, sifted, and resifted by thousands of minds, and the richest grain so selected is always being laid before the chief of the great general staff. The officers thus encouraged to think and act with originality "according to circumstances" are ever ready to accept responsibility. To wait for orders when they ought to be acting is to them the hiding of a talent in a napkin, and would be treated accordingly. This is the modern school for generals. Compare its results with those of the old school as shown in the Crimea, and it is impossible not to give our suffrages for the new instead of the old, whatever great names may be quoted in support of the latter."

The article pays a high compliment to the German private soldier, who is taught from the first self-reliance and self-culture in a military sense. During the hours when the British soldier is lying lethargically on his bed or trying to kill time, too often in the gin-shop, the German is being taught and questioned by his officers, who use every means to teach him also to think and to act as an individual, though in conjunction with others.

Discussing the points of difference between the old and new system, it says: "There is one point of vital difference between them. Whereas the Duke of Wellington was ready to handle the whole military apparatus, down almost to the sticks of the drummer boy, the new school has recognized that military genius is rare and cannot be counted upon, while training may be universal, and present so solid a force that genius itself may be broken by it. A modern battle is a series of isolated combats over a wide field which cannot be overseen by the most keen-sighted commander-in-chief. Therefore the new system trains every officer and even man to be, as far as possible, a student of generalship. You may break up a German army as you will. Each fraction is prepared to act for itself in attack, defence, pursuit, or retreat."

In another article, the *Times* says: "The essence of modern tactics is that great responsibility is now laid on junior officers, down to captains and lieutenants. The attack and defence of small posts has been of vital importance in late wars, and the management of a firing line is conducted, not by generals, but by company commanders. Formerly great battles were fought in plains, and the troops were handled as if on the drill field, because the short range and inaccuracy of firearms permitted two forces to manoeuvre steadily within a few hundred yards of each other. To-day it is necessary to perform all drill manoeuvres at a distance from the enemy, to conceal defending troops behind natural or artificial obstacles, and to study how to bring up the attacking masses by degrees and as much as possible under cover."

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

ON Tuesday the Secretary of the Navy visited the *Lancaster* at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. He was received with a salute of 19 guns, his flag being displayed at the main at the first gun, and Rear-Admiral Nicholson's flag hauled down at the same time. The Secretary's flag remained flying during his visit of an hour or so, and when he left the ship another salute of 19 guns was fired, the Secretary's flag being hauled down with the last gun, and the Admiral's flag restored to its place at the mizzen at the same moment. From the *Lancaster* the Secretary proceeded to the *Tennessee*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wyman, where these ceremonies were repeated, except that the Admiral's flag remained flying at the mizzen, while the Secretary's was at the main.

In coming down the bay the Navy-yard tug carried the Secretary's flag in the bow, but returning carried the "Jack" in the bow and the Secretary's flag on a small mast or pole abaft the smoke pipe.

We are asked by an "Uneasy Midshipman" if all these differences of practice are right, and if not, which is right? We answer that no one of them is right, so far as we can see, except the act of the tug in coming down. She properly carried the flag of the Secretary in the bow just as a boat or steam launch would do not being (be it understood) a masted vessel.

The Navy Regulations prescribe a certain salute for the Secretary, to wit, 19 guns, which "shall," so says section 2, par. 1, p. 10, of said regulations, "be fired on his leaving." Custom has heretofore given the double salute only to the Chief Magistrate or to foreign sovereigns or members of a reigning family. The Navy Regulations allow, the double salute only to the President of the United States, and distinctly state in the case of the Vice-President that there shall be (p. 9) but one salute of 19 guns fired on his leaving. It is well understood in the Navy that until Mr. Robeson's time the salute of the Secretary of the Navy was 17 guns, the same as all other Cabinet officers, but that Mr. R. raised it to 19 in order to have two guns more than Admiral Porter.

As to the flag, the Navy Regulations say (p. 22, par. 4), that "whenever the Secretary goes on board of a vessel of war his flag shall be displayed until his departure," but this, it is contended, means when he embarks for a voyage or trip afloat, and not when he merely pays a short official visit. Otherwise it becomes contradictory of the previous paragraph in reference to saluting; for the usual custom in saluting a flag is to break stop of that flag with the first gun and haul down with the last.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORDNANCE WORKS.

OUR officers will learn with regret of the temporary embarrassment which has overtaken the South Boston Iron Company, and for which the Government is, it is said, primarily responsible. According to the Boston *Advertiser* this company, "several years ago, entered into a contract with the Government to construct a number of marine boilers. After the contract had been executed and extensive preparations had been made at the works in South Boston in the way of new and costly machinery of peculiar character, and the necessary appropriation had been voted by Congress, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, or the head of the Ordnance Bureau, for some inexplicable reason, it is declared, refused or failed to forward the specifications and plans. Mr. Hunt, it is stated, strenuously endeavored to discover the reason of the delay, but it is said that no satisfactory answer was ever received, and now the claim of the company for loss sustained is before the court of claims. The amount due is over \$300,000, and this loss, in addition to the stringency of the money market, has contributed materially to the company's embarrassment. It has maintained also at a great expense since the war the necessary appliances for the manufacture of canon of the largest size, this being the only establishment in this country capable of performing such work. It has done much miscellaneous work for the Government, but in return has had slight support or encouragement. . . . The South Boston Iron Company, in addition to what it does for the Government, has always been doing a large amount of work for other parties, and has in its employ a force of 350 men. Its works, which are on the right in crossing the South Boston bridge, are very extensive, covering some six and one-half acres of land, and it is at present engaged on Government contracts for the Navy Department amounting in the aggregate to over \$200,000. On these contracts during the present month the Government was to pay about \$60,000."

The existence of such an industrial establishment as that at South Boston is so important, in view of our

possible necessities, that we are glad to know that there is no prospect of its work being suspended. If such work shops were treated in this country with the liberality which is shown in Germany, for example, to Krupp's, we should soon rival and excel the world in the manufacture of heavy ordnance as much as we do in small arms and their ammunition, and in machine guns. England has been obliged to confess at last that private enterprise puts to shame her public works at Woolwich, and the like result would follow a fair competition between public and private works on this side of the Atlantic.

The whole experience of foreign countries shows that it is by generous support of great private foundries that the best heavy ordnance is obtained. Through too much reliance on Woolwich, "English ordnance," says a recent number of the *Engineer*, "has lost ground in the eyes of the world." The same paper points out that the moment the home government once gives a generous support to private manufacturers, foreign nations also buy of them, and thus the need of support is lightened. "Foreign powers," it says, "pay for the maintenance of our private arsenals, and the taxpayer escapes in a proportionate measure. No advantage of this kind, however, can be very long maintained by those who refuse to recognize it and encourage it in a reasonable measure. In short, enterprise saves the country so much that it ought to be encouraged, and not starved." Even the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in defending Woolwich against the reproach of inferiority to Herr Krupp, has to do it by declaring that the latter borrowed his best points from Sir William Armstrong. That is to say, this defence rests on praising an English private manufacturer. "The lead," it confesses, "in the production of English ordnance has been taken by Sir William Armstrong, and Woolwich was one step behind Elswick." Every whit of this experience applies to the United States.

We consider it a national disgrace that the South Boston Iron Company, after what it has done for the country in the way of ordnance, and after the hopes held out to it to keep up an expensive plant, for the sake of supplying future national needs, should have been so shabbily treated as to be brought to financial embarrassment, and possibly to sacrifices. As we have already intimated, Mr. Hunt, the president and treasurer of the company, has succeeded in making the trouble only temporary. By selling a portion of its land to the Old Colony Railroad Company, and mortgaging the rest and its works, Mr. Hunt has been able to meet his obligations. But the shame is that the conduct of the Government should have put the company in such a position. The instant action of his friends showed their regard for Mr. Hunt and his reputation as a man.

"If," said Mr. Hunt, in a recent conversation, "the Navy Department had kept the contracts made with us in good faith we should not have been embarrassed. Mr. Thompson refused to keep these contracts for the reason that he wished to economize. We have no complaint to make concerning the manner in which our other Government contracts are carried out. The contracts made by the Navy Department with us were contracts made in good faith by the Government for labor and materials to be furnished at reasonable prices by responsible parties, and Mr. Thompson's action in refusing to carry them out is what we have to complain of, and it is that which has caused our embarrassment."

Congress, during the first weeks of its session, should see that the wrong done in this matter is righted. We have no question that the present Department looks upon it in its true light, Secretary Hunt having had a special experience prior to coming into his present office, which will fit him to see its merits. Congress should take this occasion, also, to repair some of its previous injury, by a wise and liberal provision for the future. Beyond all question, a million dollars should be at once expended on heavy ordnance, in order to meet our most pressing need. We urge congressmen to be prepared to meet his question in a spirit worthy of the country. When Congress assembles we shall have something more specific to say of the appropriation that is imperatively needed.

THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

With reference to the action of this Board a naval officer writes as follows: "Now that this Board is about to make its report, and that the public prints have given us some general, though of course unofficial, ideas as to what that report is likely to be in its main features, it behoves officers of the Navy who have the interest of the Service at heart (and that may reasonably be supposed to include the large majority of those holding commissions therein) to gird up their loins with a determination to support the report which the Board will

make to the Secretary. The officers composing it are men whose ability will not be seriously questioned by any one; and if any individual member may be regarded by outsiders as possessed of a hobby which he delights to ride, the fact that the Board as a whole will make its report (without, it is to be hoped, any minority views being presented) ought to, and undoubtedly will, command the confidence of the Service and of Congress. If the Board presents a united front, let the Service follow its example; and although there will probably be various recommendations with which individual officers may not agree, let us not bear any remonstrances; let us have no back stairs influence, no running to committees of the Senate or House by chief engineer this or commodore that, because his individual opinions do not find their reflections in the report. Unquestionably there are weighty differences of opinion in the Navy regarding various matters, but for heaven's sake let us have nothing of them now. This is no time to parade them before that arbiter of the destinies of the Navy, the purse holding power, in the presence of which all officers should hold up the hands of the Board. It is now a question of navy or no navy, and if it is desired to bring the Service up even to the relative standard of 1860, we must look for nothing less than a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

THE Royal Commission appointed for the purpose has reported to the British Parliament on the tonnage of ships, the object being to stop the tendency to build vessels too deep for safety when unladen, in order to carry a larger cargo than that upon which tonnage dues were paid, and to correct other anomalies. The report of the commission is not unanimous, and the recommendations of the majority not important. The minority urge with force the objections to the present system. For example, when the Suez Canal was opened it was found that by the strict application of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, in measuring the tonnages of some of the gunboats of the Royal Navy, the deductions for machinery spaces allowable by that act were in excess of the gross tonnage, thereby leaving a negative tonnage upon which to pay Suez Canal dues.

THE Senate assembled in Special Session, on Monday, Oct. 10, and the early days of the week were expended in effecting an organization. Its only business likely to affect the Session is that of nominations and confirmations. Senator Davis has been elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and it has been voted to continue the standing committees as they were constituted at the last session.

THE interesting work by Capt. D. C. Poole, 22d Infantry, entitled "Eighteen Months' Experience as an Indian Agent Among the Sioux of Dakota," of which we gave a full notice in the JOURNAL of August 27 last, has been issued by Van Nostrand this week. The work is of current interest, and a narrative of actual experiences, and contains a fund of useful information concerning the Indians, their customs, etc.

THAT President Arthur will before long select a new Cabinet is no longer doubtful. It seems to be generally understood, however, that Mr. Lincoln will remain at the head of the War Department. The Army will be gratified if that shall prove to be the case. Secretary Lincoln has the confidence as well as the respect of the Service, which will be glad to have him retained in his present place.

THE new codified Army Regulations will not be issued from the public printing office before the latter part of October. A press of business having prior consideration has delayed beyond expectation the earlier printing of this important document.

Broad Arrow says: "Dr. Gatling, it is said, is having remarkable success with his new one-barreled torpedo gun. As first constructed its weight was nearly 400 pounds, but by dispensing with the brass casing and other parts he will be able to reduce the weight to about 250 pounds. This will render the new weapon useful as a mountain howitzer. It fires from sixty to eighty shots per minute, and will be as serviceable as the Hotchkiss revolving cannon." We have heard no response as yet to the challenge Dr. Gatling recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Cannot the prize of \$500 be obtained by some one of the owners of our machine guns for transfer to the sufferers by the Michigan fire, before the cold weather is upon them?

EX-Secretary OF THE NAVY THOMPSON, president of the American Branch of the Panama Canal Company—the De Leases scheme—has issued a statement of the

present status of that work. The paper, which is voluminous, is made up from the reports of engineers, superintendents, etc., just received. He claims that the reports of sickness are exaggerated, the deaths being in all 27 since last January. The surveys have been carried on since last March and plans prepared, and the work upon the canal has just begun. Between Matachica and Paraiso bridges have been built over torrents, and at Gatun everything is ready for making a large inland port. There is no lack of laborers to be procured from the adjoining provinces.

We learn that, as soon as practicable after the 1st of November, the 3d Artillery will change stations with the 5th, and the 1st Artillery will change stations with the 4th. To decrease the expense of transportation, the horses and the pieces of the light batteries will not be transferred, but will be mutually exchanged. This is the solution of a question that has long been under consideration, and it will naturally be the great event of the year for the artillery.

WE are indebted to Admiral Preble, the best authority on the subject, for a memorandum concerning the criticism of "Observer" upon Gen. Hancock's use of a swallow-tailed pennant when he visited the French flagship. The Admiral says: "Unfortunately, there is no prescribed flag for the generals, lieutenant-generals, major and brigadier generals in the U. S. Army. The flags of the admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, and commodore holding corresponding ranks afloat are subjects of departmental regulation. In the case referred to by 'Observer,' Major-Gen. Hancock, on his visits to the French ship, to ensure his proper official reception, ought to have carried, not a swallow-tailed pennant, but a square flag with two stars. The Army regulations do not define the flags of ranking officers. They should be made to compare with flags assigned to officers of the Navy."

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND last Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, afforded an interesting picture: that of the encampment of the Regular troops concentrated there for Yorktown. The broad plateau used as a drill ground was dotted with innumerable white tents, and the bivouac at night brought back vividly to the minds of the veterans the days of 1861 to 1865, when a thousand soldiers in camp were not so much of a novelty as it is now.

WE commend to attention the description given under our heading of State Troops of the review by our visitors from Fiance of a representative body of those citizen soldiers to whose organization their compatriot, Lafayette, gave name half a century ago—the "National Guard."

THE following Army officers are designated for detail to the mounted recruiting service: Captain E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cavalry; Capt. Hanson H. Crews, 4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cavalry. A 1st lieutenant in place of Captain Hunting, deceased, will be detailed from the 6th Cavalry about the 1st of December.

MORE ABOUT LIEUT. FLIPPER'S CASE.

THE following extract from the paper called the *Globe* is interesting as throwing further light upon the line of defence which will probably be adopted in the case of Lieut. Flipper. Of course, the fling in the conclusion of the correspondent's letter about the "robbery" of Lieut. Flipper is a mere piece of abuse. If there is any law that the officers at the fort have violated the friends of Lieut. Flipper are unquestionably welcome to produce it and act on it; but we should judge that their efforts had better be directed to defending him from the existing charges than to accusing the officers at the post of maltreating him.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Davis, Texas, who signs himself "C," gives us substantially the same statement of Lieut. Flipper's case as that which we published last week from private correspondence of the Lieutenant. Our correspondent dwells upon the conduct of the officer who searched Mr. Flipper, and says with regard to the conduct of the citizens of Fort Davis:

"These friends of Lieut. Flipper called upon Col. Shafter to see if it would benefit him if the money was raised to make good the deficiency. His reply was: 'Yes, it will save him from the penitentiary.' These friends went to work, and in two days collected the money and gave it to Lieut. Flipper, and he turned it over to his successor. There was not a citizen of this place that was asked but gave all that he was able, fully believing in Lieut. Flipper's innocence. There is not a man at Fort Davis outside the post that believes Lieut. Flipper intended to defraud the Government. You can see how the citizens of this place appreciate him when I say there was not any other officer at this post who could have raised that amount of money (\$1,070) from them."

With regard to taking from Lieut. Flipper his watch and other effects, and confining him in a common cell, our correspondent says:

"If there is a law in this country of ours that will punish these officers for their conduct toward Lieut. Flpper it should be enforced. That they were guilty of robbery there is no doubt in my mind. If military law allows officers the right to take the private property of a brother officer without his consent, it must be something new. We the citizens, believe Lieut. Flpper innocent of any attempt to rob the Government. That he tried to escape into Mexico is all bosh. If he had had any desire to escape he could have done so, for there is not a soldier in this post, white or colored, who would not have assisted him. Lieut. Flpper had been warned to be very careful, as his brother officers were trying to get him into trouble. Whatever the decision of the court-martial may be, we shall always believe in his innocence."

ADOLF STIELER'S "Hand-Atlas Ueber Alle Theile der Erde, neu Bearbeitet von Dr. August Petermann, Dr. Hermann Borghaus und Carl Vogel" is so vastly superior to anything of the kind that has come to our notice, in the points of fullness, accuracy and consummate mechanical art, that we cannot express ourselves too strongly to our readers in commending it. The exquisitely fine and careful engraving of the maps allows a wonderful quantity of information to be conveyed without any of that blotchy, sprawling, confused and undecided method of drawing and lettering that is so common in like works. The spelling of geographical names according to local authority makes the work cosmopolitan rather than German. As a minor, but practically useful point, we mention the publisher's (Gotha Justus Perthes, 1881) forethought in selecting, for publication, by numbers, such sheets as are timely. For example, Issue 25, now before us, includes three maps, Nos. 56, 72 and 86, all after Dr. Petermann, whose name is a guarantee of fidelity and excellence. They are the Balkan Regions, including Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and so on—the seat of the Eastern question; the Cape Lands, including the Transvaal—the seat of the Boer question; and a section of the United States Territories, with Arizona as a centre, and portions of California and New Mexico on the west and east, of Mexico on the south, and of the Ute region in Colorado, and so forth, on the north—the seat of the Ute and Apache questions. And Issue 26, which has just been received, also contains three maps. They are the "Gebiet der Sonne"—a celestial map, which may be said to form the seat of the comet question of the year, including the entrances, orbits and exits of the great comets in the past; a portion of Australia, made of some interest by the recent World's Fairs there; and the north western corner of South America, including Venezuela, the northerly sources of the Amazon, Ecuador and Colombia—the latter, of course, embracing the Isthmus of Panama.

LIEUT. E. Z. Steever, 3d Cav., who recently arrived at Fort Russell, having been engaged the past summer in exploring and surveying the Big Horn mountains and Yellowstone National park, in addition to other portions of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, gave the reporter of the Cheyenne Sun an interesting account of his exploring trip of 2,000 miles. July 13, Capt. Stanton, Lieut. Steever, Dr. Cronkhite, Messrs. Grouard and Sykes, with Privates Broderson and Shenkberg, of the 3d Cavalry, ascended Cloud Peak of the Big Horn mountains, estimated to be 14,000 feet above the sea level, but according to the indications of the mercurial barometer actually 11,400 feet. Of Lieut. Steever, the Sun says: "It appears that Lieut. Steever graduated at the West Point Academy some ten or twelve years ago, standing very high in his class, but chose the cavalry arm of the service as offering a large field for experience. His first duties were in Nebraska and Dakota. In 1872 he was selected by the Secretary of War to take charge of an exploring expedition to Palestine and Syria, being engaged principally in surveying the country to the east of the Jordan and Dead Sea, returning to his station on the plains in 1874. Two years later he went on duty at the Military Academy as one of the assistant professors of mathematics, remaining there four years. This summer he was selected by Capt. Stanton, chief engineer of the Department of the Platte, to assist in the exploration and finally taking charge of the reconnaissance party in the field."

The Garfield Memorial Hospital project is well underway, and an appeal for subscriptions has been issued, signed by Gen. Sherman as chairman.

LIEUTS. F. V. GREENE and R. L. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and Messrs. Hitt, Blaine and Brown, of the State Department, went from Washington to receive the French guests at Baltimore this week.

The annual meeting of the New York Associated Veterans of the Mexican War was held last evening at the armory of the 12th Regiment, Broadway and 45th street. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Wm. Linn Tidball; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Admiral Henry Walke, Gen. H. G. Gibson, Col. John B. Brahmans, Gen. John C. Robinson, ex-Mayor S. B. H. Vance, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Capt. J. Sherwood, Gen. Silas Casey and Gen. T. W. Sweeney; Treasurer, Wm. Colligan; Secretary, Col. G. W. M. Leonard; Financial Secretary, Major L. C. Alexander; Marshal, Capt. C. L. Murphy; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Eckweiller; Trustee, Francis W. Stewart.—*N. Y. World*, Oct. 14.

The fair of the 13th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in aid of the fund towards paying the expenses of the regiment to Yorktown, Va., closed Tuesday night. The dress sword was voted to Gen. Hancock, who received 514 votes. The regiment will take it with them to Yorktown and will have a special day to present it to the General.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Oct. 13, 1881: Army—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, major 10th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Infantry; Bvt. Col. B. Du Barry, major Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Infantry.—Navy—Lieut. Z. L. Tanner; Paymaster John H. Stevenson; Surg. B. H. Kidder; Asst. Paymaster C. I. Lewis; Commander C. McGregor; Commodore E. Simpson; Asst. Paymaster C. W. Littlefield; Passed Asst. Engineer W. B. Bayley; Commander P. H. Cooper; Lieut. T. H. Stevens. Ensigns W. E. Whitfield, J. O. Nicholson, E. L. Reynolds, and J. C. Gillmore; Cadet Midshipmen R. O. Butler and M. L. Read.

RUMORS are again rife concerning the retirement of Gens. McDowell, Meigs and Barnes, and Brown, but as yet there is nothing official upon the subject at the War Department. The Washington Star says: Gen. Terry, who is a brigadier, will, in all probability, be promoted to major-general, to fill the vacancy caused by McDowell's retirement. Col. Rucker, who is father-in-law to Gen. Sheridan, will be first successor as the programme now runs. Shortly after the latter's appointment he will retire, to be succeeded by Col. Ingalls, who is the friend of ex-President Grant. The latter's incumbency will also be very short, he retiring at his own request. Then Col. Holabird, who is regarded as one of the ablest officers of the Army, will be made quartermaster-general. With him the quartermaster-generalship will rest. Col. Crane will be made surgeon-general. Paymaster-General Brown will be succeeded by Col. McClure. The changes as above will fill all the vacancies now existing on the retired list, but, in their regular order, Col. Benham McComb, and Thom of the Engineer Corps will be retired.

A DESPATCH from Fort Keogh says that new and valuable silver mines have been discovered on the head of Clark's Fork, a tributary of the Yellowstone river. An officer who has been over the ground says he believes there is more silver on Clark's Fork than in the whole of Nevada.

THE proposed cremation of the body of the young soldier named Moore, who died suddenly at the barracks in Columbus, Ohio, did not take place, as his mother objected.

CAPT. EDWARD MOALE, 3d Infantry, was registered in Baltimore on Tuesday.

PRICES UNDER THE CONFEDERACY.

[From the Columbia, S. C., Register, Oct. 7.]

A FRIEND sends us the following circular, and writes: "Provisions are high now, but they might be worse; for example, notice the inclosed:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. SUBSISTENCE
DEPT., Richmond, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.

The following prices, being the average of late schedules established by Commissioners for States east of the Mississippi River, with cost of transportation included, will be charged for subsistence stores sold to officers under the act of Feb. 17, 1864, and amendments in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, until further orders: Bacon, \$2.50 per pound; fresh beef, 70 cents per pound; flour, \$10 per barrel; corn-meal, \$4.50 per bushel of 50 pounds; rice, 30 cents per pound; peas, \$6 50 per bushel of 60 pounds; sugar, \$3 per pound; coffee, \$6 per pound; candles, \$3.26 per pound; soap, \$1 per pound; vinegar, \$2.50 per gallon; molasses, \$10 per gallon; salt, 30 cents per pound."

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

A. B. E. K. W. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort McDermitt, Nev. C. Fort Bidwell, Cal. H. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter. D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. I. Ft. Hall, Nev. E. Boise barracks, Idaho T. L. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

A. B. K. Fort Magruder, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.

A. M. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T. E. I. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. T. B. D. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T. H. K. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T. F. G. Fort D. A. Russell. C. L. White River Agency, Colo.

4th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

A. B. D. I. K. L. F. Ft. Win- E. Fort Elliott, Tex. G. Fort Reno, Ind. T. C. F. Ft. Sill, Ind. T. M. Cantonment on North Fork

5th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Laramie, Wyo. T.

A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. C. E. L. Fort Sidney, Neb. B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

A. F. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Camp Aspinwall, A. T. B. C. Camp Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Verde, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McLowell, A. T. D. E. Fort Apache, A. T. L. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

8th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A. C. D. G. K. L. M. Ft. Clark. E. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. For Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M. B. F. H. Fort Bayard, N. M. C. Ojo Caliente, N. M. (temp. duty.) E. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. D. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Bliss, Tex.

10th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Concho, Tex. B. D. F. M. Fort Sill, L. T. B. I. Fort Stockton, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G. Fort Monroe, Va. B. E. F. K. Ft. Adams, R. I. H. Fort Preble, Me. C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.

2d Artillery—Hdqrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

A. F. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. I. M. Fort McHenry, Md. E. G. Little Rock Bks, Ark. K. Fort Monroe, Va. F. Ft. Ringold, Tex. L. Atlanta, Ga.

3d Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B. Fort Niagara, N. Y. H. Madison Bks, N. Y. C. D. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y. E. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. I. Yorktown, Va.

4th Artillery—Hdqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

A. C. L. Fort Point, Cal. M. Point San Jose, Cal. B. F. D. H. Presidio, Cal. F. K. Fort Canby, Wash. T. E. G. Alcatraz Island, Cal. I. Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Artillery—Hdqrs., Atlanta, Ga.

A. K. St. Augustine, Fla. D. E. Ft. Brooke, Fla. B. F. G. I. L. M. Atlanta, Ga. H. Newport Bks, Ky. C. Fort Monroe, Va.

* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY

1st Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

A. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.

A. B. G. I. Fort Cœur d'Alene. D. E. F. K. C. Spokane, Wh. T. C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T. B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sanders, Wyo. T.

A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. B. E. Fort Sanders, Wyo. T. F. H. Fort Bridger, Wyo. T. C. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. T. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.

5th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh. E. Fort Gaston, Cal. B. I. Benicia Bks, Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev. C. F. D. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

6th Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. F. G. H. Ft. Thornburgh, Utah. B. Ft. Ha. I. Idaho. E. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. B. H. K. * Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. * Fort Stevenson, D. T. D. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak. * Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Infantry—Hdqrs., Angel Island, Cal.

A. San Diego Bks, Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal. B. I. Benicia Bks, Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev. C. F. D. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. G. Fort Robinson, Neb. B. Fort Niobrara, Neb. F. Fort Sidney, Neb. C. D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. I. Ft. McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich. B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

A. * Camp Porter, M. T. D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T. C. H. Ft. Custer, M. T. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. * Ordered to Fort Sully, D. T., on abandonment of Camp Port'r.

12th Infantry—Hdqrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

A. Fort Mojave, A. T. E. Fort McDowell, A. T. B. F. Whipple Bks, A. T. G. Fort Grant, A. T. C. Camp Thomas, A. T. J. Fort Bowie, A. T. D. Fort Apache, A. T. K. Camp Huachuca, A. T. H. Fort Yuma, Cal.

13th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

A. B. C. D. E. Fort Lewis, Colo. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate

14th Infantry—Hdqrs., White River Agency, Col.

A. B. C. E. I. White River Agency, Col. D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. K. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

15th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.

A. G. Fort Blise, Tex. F. * Fort Union, N. M. B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M. H. Fort Craig, N. M. D. Fort Wingate, N. M. I. * Fort Marcy, N. M. E. Fort Bayard, N. M. K. Fort Sedden, N. M.

* On temporary duty at Fort Stanton, N. M.

+ On temporary duty at Fort Wingate.

16th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

A. B. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex. II. San Antonio, Tex. D. E. G. I. K. Ft. McKavett.

17th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T. B. F. Camp Porter, M. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T. C. Fort Totten, D. T. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. * Ordered to Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T., on abandonment of Camp Porter.

18th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A. C. Fort Hayes, Kas. I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. B. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Leavenworth.

20th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

C. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. F. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

A. Boise Bks, Idaho T. E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Barracks. B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.

22d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

A. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Clark. D. Ft. McIntosh, Tex. B. C. Fort Duncan, Tex. E. San Antonio, Tex.

23d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.

A. B. C. D. E. Canton on the G. I. Fort Reno, I. T. C. F. Fort Wallace, Kas. H. K. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. E. Fort Reso, Ind. T. B. F. L. Canton on N. Fork H. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T. C. n-dian River, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Randall, Dak.

A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dak. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall. C. E. Fort Hale, Dak.



646*

YORKTOWN.

We publish this week a map of the Siege of Yorktown, compiled and drawn by Col. Carrington, author of the well-known "Battles of the American Revolution." It is taken, by courteous permission, from Col. Carrington's "Battle Maps and Charts of the American Revolution, with Explanatory Notes and School History References," published by A. S. Barnes and Co.—a work whose character is sufficiently explained by its title, but of which we may further say that it is incomparably better than anything of the kind with which we are acquainted, and deserves a welcome in every school district as well as in every historical library in the country.

The French delegates, after their visit to West Point on Friday of last week, left Saturday morning for Niagara Falls, thence on Monday proceeded to Philadelphia, and then to Baltimore, where they witnessed the Oriole celebration, and then took up the route to Washington, arriving on Thursday. The programme for yesterday read that they would be "escorted by a civil and military procession to the Capitol, where a formal reception will be given them in the rotunda. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks at the Washington Monument grounds and Pennsylvania avenue will be brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. On Saturday there will be an excursion on the river to Mount Vernon, and in the evening a reception at the residence of Secretary Blaine."

Mr. Thurlow Weed, who accompanied Lafayette to Albany in 1824, wrote about a year ago as follows: "Lafayette sat on the promenade dock viewing the beautiful scenery and responding to the welcoming shouts of crowds along the shore. Lafayette was a very large man, a man of colossal proportions and of majestic demeanor. He was larger than I am, and I am over six feet, even now, in my old age. Most of the time was spent by the veterans in telling stories of

the revolution. There were more than a dozen revolutionary officers there, and they have all been dead these 40 years."

The German guests, descendants of Gen. Steuben, arrived on Thursday at New York, and were warmly welcomed. In the evening they received the honor of a torchlight procession and serenade by German military and singing societies in Union Square.

On Monday night, Oct. 10, precisely at 10 p. m., the Regular troops concentrated at Governor's Island to await transportation to Yorktown (a complete roster of which we gave last week), left that point on the steamer *St. John's* for their destination, where they arrived in safety on Wednesday, Oct. 12, and were soon comfortably settled in their camp, brushing up for the grand occasions for next week. The two light batteries have also arrived safe and sound, and are getting men and horses into trim. Major-Gen. Hancock left New York, with his staff, Wednesday, Oct. 12, and is now at Yorktown seeing that all the military portion of the programme is in readiness. Col. H. B. Clitz, of the 10th U. S. Infantry, commanded the troops on the *St. John's* going down to Yorktown. Nothing unusual occurred on the passage. The room, owing to the large amount of baggage, horses, etc., was somewhat contracted, but all seemed to enjoy the trip and take the minor discomforts as matters of course. Our correspondent at the camp speaks in terms of high praise of the indefatigable exertions of Col. Craighill, of the Engineers, Major Forsyth, of the Quartermaster's Dept., and Capt. Myrick, of the Artillery, by which the various camps have been made ready for the reception of officers and troops.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of Oct. 11, says: "Batteries L, of the 2d, and I, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, arrived in this city last night, via the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the former from New Orleans and the latter from Atlanta, Ga., and took one of the Old Dominion

Steamship Company's steamers for Yorktown. The two companies numbered ninety-two men, and were under command of Gen. R. H. Jackson, of the 5th."

In regard to the preparations for militia regiments a correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes: "Capt. J. R. Myrick, Battery I, 3d U. S. Artillery, aided by a small detachment of engineers under Lieut. M. C. D. Townsend, Engineer Corps, has, after six weeks of most earnest and exhausting labor, been able to clear the ground and offer it to visiting corps and organized bodies of civilians free from encumbrances, and beyond that there is nothing. The regulars have no force or time to spare to pitch tents for volunteer troops. The State governments must come here and look out for their interests without a moment's delay. The regulars cannot possibly perform double duty."

The various vessels of the Navy assigned to the celebration at Yorktown have arrived, and the Revenue cutters *Hamilton*, *Colfax* and *Ewing* are ordered there. An account of the naval exercises read as follows:

The war ships will be assigned to position on a line running from west to east in the river, just abreast of the town, and the two French vessels will be placed on the left of line, near the Yorktown shore. The fleet, when assigned, will consist of fourteen naval vessels, exclusive of despatch boats, tenders and tugs, with the flagship *Tennessee* in the centre. On the morning of the 18th all of the vessels of the squadron will be dressed in rainbow hues at sunrise, with the French ensign at the fore and the United States ensign at the main and mizzen. At a signal from the flagship a national salute will be fired from every vessel. In the evening at seven o'clock of the same day the vessels will be dressed with lanterns, two at each lower yardarm, two at each topgallant yardarm, two at under flying jibboom ends, and two at each gaff end. From eight p. m. to half-past eight p. m. such Coston lights, blue lights and rockets as are at command will be set off. At ten p. m. all lights other than required by regulations will be extinguished. On the arrival of the President of the United States at Yorktown, the United States ensign will be displayed at the main on board of every vessel, the yards will be manned, and simultaneously with the flagship, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from every vessel. The same ceremonies will be observed when the President leaves Yorktown. All the vessels to which a marine guard is attached will have a quarter deck guard on board, with muskets stacked on the quarter deck, from ten a. m. until sundown. No boats will be sent off from the fleet without officers, and no liberty is to be given the crews off Yorktown. On the 21st the naval vessels participating in the Centennial celebration will be reviewed by the President of the United States, if he arrives. The vessels are ordered to be in readiness on that day for such inspection as the President may direct. He will be received with yards manned and crews at quarters. The commanding and executive officers will be in undress uniform for official visits. The other officers in service dress uniforms and the marines in full dress. The exercises in the morning may consist, as directed by the President, of inspection, clearing the ship for action, general quarters, target practice with great guns, abandoning ship, exercises of sails and spars, landing for distant service; and the afternoon exercises may consist of a boat review and torpedo practice. The torpedo boat exercises will be an interesting feature of the occasion. While boat squadrons are forming and passing in review signals will be made from the flagships for torpedo boat exercises, when the boats fitted will shove off from their respective ships, and after the last squadron has passed the reviewing vessel, will explode each three torpedoes under barrels dropped to drift near the flagship. The torpedo boats will act independently, and after expending the prescribed number of torpedoes will pass within hail of the flagship for instructions.

One of the correspondents wrote early in the week as follows:

One drug store has sold seventeen ounces of quinine during the past week. Gamblers of every grade have arrived, including faro dealers, roulette turners, three card monte men, chuck-luck dealers, and thimble riggers. They will be followed by a corps of "cappers" and pickpockets, and the services of a police force will soon be needed. The most exorbitant rates are being exacted for hotel accommodations. Ten dollars per day is being asked for single rooms, with board, and the colored people are asking as much as \$7 per day for rooms without board. A negro who sells snacks in a small pine board shed last night charged \$3 for about two dozen roasted oysters—here, where oysters cost almost nothing. Beef has risen from sixteen cents to forty cents a pound, eggs from ten to twenty cents a dozen, and butter commands fabulous prices.

Amongst Yorktown reminiscences is the following from a gentleman, who writes to the New York *Tribune*:

My father was a Lieutenant, commanding a company in Gen. Hazen's regiment of light infantry, at the siege of Yorktown, described in your article of to-day, and often recited to me the events of the siege. Gen. O'Hara (who represented Lord Cornwallis in the surrender, his Lordship professing to be ill to be present) first offered his sword to Count Rochambeau, doubtless to insult Washington, but was not noticed by the Count, who sat straight and rigid upon his horse without deigning to notice him, upon which O'Hara turned, bowing, and offered the sword to Washington, who, in turn, without speaking, simply pointed to Gen. Lincoln, who had previously been compelled to surrender to a superior force, and who then led the hostile army to their field of surrender. During the siege, and after our Army had occupied its last parallel, Baron Steuben, my father stated, was in the habit of climbing an apple tree, which enabled him to overlook the enemy's works, and amusing himself by the hour in observing their operations and in eating apples. One night two members of my father's company (Irishmen) deserted into the British lines. On missing them he immediately removed his command to another part of the trench, the necessity for which was manifest, as the enemy's fire was directed to the place where they had lain.

The following is the order of ceremonies for the coming week:

Oct. 18, Tuesday—Opening Ceremonies—Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Monument.

Oct. 19, Wednesday—Address of the President of the United States; Oration, Poem and Ode.

Oct. 20, Thursday—Military Review on the battle-field.

Oct. 21, Friday—Naval Review in Hampton Roads.

A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF YORKTOWN.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Sept. 17, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Some time ago, while in San Francisco, I picked up an old book published in London, and printed in 1794, entitled "The History of the American War," and written by one C. Stedman, "who served under Sir W. Howe, Sir H. Clinton, and the Marquis Cornwallis." I naturally turned to that portion bearing on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in order that I might learn *their* version of the affair.

Thinking it might be of interest also to many readers of the Army and Navy, I have copied that portion of Chapter XLV., that bears upon the events that occurred during the months of September and October, 1781, in and about Yorktown—the celebration of the Centennial of which is just now interesting the American people.

Very respectfully, etc.,

FRANK STAFTER.

The interesting description of the battle of Yorktown, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of our correspondent, is as follows. We follow the original in the use of capitals, spelling, etc.:

Although the damage done to the Americans by this attack upon New London was immense, it was not of sufficient importance to stop general Washington in his progress to Virginia. The enterprise in which he was now engaged was of the utmost moment. If successful, it would have a material influence in shortening the duration of the war, and was not therefore to be abandoned for any partial consideration whatsoever. The combined armies, after passing through Philadelphia, marched to the head of Elk River, which falls into the Chesapeake at its interior extremity. Transports from the French fleet were sent thither to receive them, and by the twenty-fifth of September the whole were landed in the neighborhood of Williamsburgh, and joined the troops under the marquis de La Fayette and monsieur de St. Simon. General Washington and the count de Rochambeau, with their suites, left the army upon its arrival at the head of Elk, and proceeded by land to Williamsburgh, where they arrived on the fourteenth.

They immediately repaired on board the *Ville de Paris* to wait upon the count de Grasse, and at this meeting a council of war was held in which the plan of their future operations was finally settled and agreed upon. . . .

Whilst that powerful combination between the French and Americans was forming, earl Cornwallis took every opportunity of communicating to the Commander-in-chief at New York the danger of his situation in consequence of the French fleet having taken possession of the bay; and from him he received assurances, bearing date the sixth of September, that he would join him with four thousand troops, who were then embarked, as soon the admiral should be of opinion that he might venture. He was also informed that admiral Digby was upon the coast and daily expected to arrive with a reinforcement of ships and troops. In the meantime the troops under his lordship were busily employed in fortifying York, the works at which having been begun later than those on the opposite side, and being also more extensive, were not in the same state of forwardness. It has been suggested that about this time—that is, between the time of the junction of the French reinforcements from the West Indies with the marquis de La Fayette, and the arrival of the confederate army from the head of Elk, lord Corwallis ought to have attacked the former of these corps after their junction and while they lay at Williamsburgh, and that he had a sufficient force to have attempted it with every prospect of success. But lord Cornwallis's character for enterprise, of which his conduct during all his campaigns in America affords the strongest evidence, forbids even suspicion that any opportunity of striking a blow at the enemy was lost which could have been embraced consistently with the orders under which he acted, the instructions he had received, and the intelligence which had been from time to time forwarded to him. It has also been said that if this measure was not thought eligible, in that case he ought to have abandoned Yorktown and returned with his army to South Carolina. But it ought to be recollect that some little time before this he had been made acquainted with the Commander-in-chief's design of commencing solid operations in the Chesapeake as soon as the season of the year would permit; and if he had at this time withdrawn his army from Virginia, that plan of operation, which he also knew was agreeable to the wishes of the British ministry, must have been entirely frustrated. With this information before him, and with even a conditional assurance of relief, he would scarcely have been justifiable in taking a step that would have been attended with such a consequence, except under circumstances of a more pressing necessity than yet existed. Besides this, by his march to Carolina, he must have abandoned and given up to the enemy, a considerable quantity of artillery, the ships of war, transports, provisions, stores, and hospitals, with the sick and wounded. It seems, therefore, under all the circumstances, that such a step at that time, could not have been justified: And had he attacked the marquis de la Fayette, previously to the arrival of Washington and Rochambeau, he must have greatly impeded the progress of the works at York, by drawing off the troops employed upon them, from whose unremitting labour during the month of September, they were in greater forwardness by the time the combined army assembled at Williamsburgh than could have been expected, although they were not even then nearly finished. The works constructing for the defence of York were of two kinds, the one for the immediate defence of the town, and the others a range of redoubts and field works at some distance from it, calculated to impede the enemy's approach.

In this untoward position the British troops were stationed, when the combined army of French and Americans appeared in sight of York, on the twenty-eighth of September, having marched from Williamsburgh that morning. They encamped that night about

two miles from the works, and the next morning were seen extending themselves towards the left of the British army, but at a cautious distance. The latter wished to be attacked, but the enemy appeared disposed to proceed with great circumspection.

Nothing material happened on this day, either within or without the lines, until the evening, when an express arrived with dispatches from the Commander-in-chief at New York, bearing date the twenty-fourth of September. In these earl Cornwallis was informed, that at a council held that day, between the general and flag officers, it was agreed that upwards of five thousand troops should be embarked on board the king's ships; that every exertion would be made, both by the army and navy, to relieve him; that the fleet, consisting of twenty-three sail of the line, might be expected to sail by the fifth of October: And in a postscript his lordship was advertised, that admiral Digby, with three more ships of the line, had just arrived at Sandy Hook. Upon the receipt of these dispatches, lord Cornwallis in the night withdrew his army within the works of the town, in full expectation of being able to hold both the posts of York and Gloucester until the promised relief arrived, provided it came within any reasonable time. The works abandoned by the British troops were occupied the next day by detachments from the combined army: The same day the town was regularly invested; and in the night the enemy began to break ground, the French making their approaches on the right of it, and the Americans on the left, the extremities of the two armies meeting at a morass in front of the centre of the British works. The same day the duke de Lanzun, with his legion, and a body of Virginia militia under general Weedon, took a position in front of the other British post at Gloucester Town, and kept it from that time blockaded.

In the night of the sixth of October the enemy made their first parallel at the distance of six hundred yards from the British ranks, and by the afternoon of the ninth, their batteries were completed, which immediately opened upon the town. From this time an incessant cannonade was kept up. And the continued discharge of shot and shells from a number of heavy cannon and mortars, in a few days damaged the unfinished works on the left of the town, silenced the guns that were mounted on them, and occasioned the loss of a great number of men. In the night of the eleventh the enemy, with indefatigable perseverance, opened their second parallel three hundred yards nearer to the works than the first. In the meantime the garrison did everything in their power to interrupt them in their work by opening new embrasures for guns, and keeping up a constant fire with all the howitzers and small mortars they could man; and about this time the loss of men sustained by the enemy was more considerable than at any other period during the siege. They were particularly annoyed and impeded in their approaches by two redoubts advanced about three hundred yards in front of the British works. These they resolved to assault; and to excite a spirit of emulation, the reduction of the one was committed to the French, of the other to the Americans.

The attempt was made in the night of the fourteenth, and in both instances succeeded; and by the unweary labor of the enemy both redoubts were included in this second parallel before the morning. The British troops having been weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, lord Corwallis could not venture to make so large sorties as to hope from them much success. But at the present crisis some attempt of that sort became necessary in order to retard the opening of the enemy's batteries in their second parallel against the fire of which, it was foreseen that the British works on the left, already half ruined, could not stand many hours. A sortie of three hundred and fifty men, under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, was, therefore, ordered against two of the enemy's batteries that seemed in the greatest state of forwardness. A detachment of the guards with the 80th company of grenadiers, under the command of Lieut.-col. Lake, of the guards, was ordered to attack the one; and a detachment of light infantry, under the command of Maj. Armstrong, was to attack the other. The two detachments accordingly sallied forth a little before daybreak of the 16th of October, forced the redoubts that covered the batteries, spiked eleven heavy cannon, and after killing or wounding about one hundred of the French troops, who had the guard of this part of the trenches, returned within the lines with very little loss. But this action, although honorable to the officers and soldiers who performed it, yielded little public advantage. The cannon, having been hastily spiked, were soon rendered fit for service; and before the evening, the whole battery and parallels appeared to be nearly complete.

At this time not a gun could be shewn by the garrison on that side of the works attacked by the enemy, and the shells were nearly expended; lord Corwallis was therefore reduced to the necessity of either preparing to surrender, or attempting to escape with the greatest part of the army; and he determined to attempt the latter, on the Gloucester side of the river, where Brigadier de Choise now commanded, and lay with a small corps at some distance, in front of the works. It was determined that he should be attacked before break of day by the whole British force; and the success of the attack was not in the least doubted. The horses taken from him (for he had a considerable corps of cavalry) would in part mount the infantry, and the rest might be supplied by others collected on the road. As no baggage was to be carried, his lordship intended to have proceeded to the upper country by rapid marches, leaving his future route uncertain, until he came opposite to the fords of the great rivers; when he meant to have turned off suddenly to the northward, upon a supposition that the enemy's measures would be principally directed to prevent his escape to the Southward. After turning to the northward, it was his lordship's design to force his way through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Jerseys, and join the Commander-in-chief at New York. Un-

doubtedly the attempt was beyond calculation hazardous, and the issue totally precarious; but, if it afforded even a glimpse of hope, it was preferable to an immediate surrender.

In pursuance of this design the light-infantry, the greatest part of the guards, and part of the twenty-third regiment, were embarked in boats, and transported to the Gloucester side of the river before midnight, when a violent rain storm arose which not only prevented the boats from returning, but drove them a considerable distance down the river. The passage of the rest of the troops was now become impracticable, and, in the absence of the boats, those that had already crossed could not possibly return. In this divided state of the British force, the enemy's batteries opened at break of day. Fortunately the boats returned soon afterwards, and brought back in the course of the afternoon the troops that had been carried over in the night, without much loss, although the passage between York and Gloucester was greatly exposed to the enemy's fire. In the mean time, by the force of the enemy's cannonade, the British works were tumbling into ruin; not a gun could be fired from them, and only one eight-inch and little more than a hundred cohorns shells remained.

They were in many places assailable already; and if the same fire continued a few hours longer, it was the opinion of the Engineer and principal officers of the army, that it would be madness to attempt to maintain them with the present garrison, exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty, and reduced in its numbers by sickness, even more than by the enemy's fire. Under such circumstances his lordship, on the seventeenth of October, unwilling to expose the remains of his gallant army to the danger of an assault, which, from the enemy's numbers and the ruined state of the works, could not fail to be successful, made proposals for a capitulation.

The terms were adjusted in the course of the next day, which, though not altogether agreeable to earl Corwallis's wishes or proposals, were nevertheless such as his desperate situation obliged him to accept; and on the nineteenth of October the posts of York and Gloucester were surrendered to general Washington as Commander in chief of the combined army; and the ships of war, transports, and other vessels, to the count de Grasse, as commander of the French fleet. By the articles of capitulation, the garrison of York and Gloucester, including the officers of the navy and seamen of every denomination, were to surrender as prisoners of war to the combined army; the land force to remain prisoners to the United States, and the seamen to the most Christian King. The garrison was to be allowed the same honours which the garrison of Charlestown had obtained when it surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton. The officers and soldiers were permitted to retain their private property; and the officers had liberty to proceed upon parole either to Europe, or any maritime post on the continent of America in the possession of the British troops. Although the article for exempting from punishment such of the natives or other inhabitants of America as had joined the British Army, and were then at York, was rejected by general Washington, the same thing was in effect obtained in a different form, by the permission granted to earl Corwallis to send the *Bonetta* sloop of war to New York with his dispatches without being searched, and with as many soldiers on board as he should think fit, so that they were accounted for in any further exchange. By this permission he was tacitly empowered to send off such of the inhabitants as were obnoxious to punishment; which was accordingly done.

By the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester the Americans became possessed of a large train of artillery, many of which were of brass, together with a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, warlike stores, and provisions, and to the French were delivered up one frigate, two ships of war of twenty guns and a number of transports and other vessels. The *Charon*, of forty-four guns, and another ship of war, were set on fire by the enemy's shells, and destroyed during the siege. The combined army consisted of seven thousand French and nearly the same number of continental soldiers and about five thousand militia. On the day previous to the surrender, the rank and file of the garrison of York and Gloucester amounted to 5,950; but so great was the number of the sick and wounded, that only 4,017 were reported fit for duty. In the meantime sir Henry Clinton had draughted from the garrison at New York a corps of seven thousand of his best troops, with which he proposed to embark on board the King's ships, and impatiently waited for the moment when the fleet would be ready to sail. He had already informed lord Corwallis, that it was hoped the fleet would "start from New York about the fifth of October;" and afterwards, from the assurances given him by the admiral, that it might pass the Bar by the twelfth, if the winds permitted, and no unforeseen accident happened. But the fleet did not finally leave Sandy Hook until the nineteenth, the day on which lord Corwallis surrendered. The Commander in chief embarked with the troops, as he had proposed, and the event of the siege not being then known, both the navy and army put to sea with a determined resolution to make the most vigorous efforts for the relief of earl Corwallis, and with confident hopes that those efforts would be attended with the most complete success. It was, therefore, with extreme mortification, when they arrived off the Capes of Virginia on the twenty-fourth, that they received accounts which led them to suspect that earl Corwallis had already capitulated. They however remained off the mouth of the Chesapeake until the twenty-ninth. The intelligence received during this interval was so uniform in its tendency, that no doubt at last remained about the issue of the siege. It was apparent, that the British armament had arrived too late to afford earl Corwallis the promised relief; and as that relief was the sole object of the expedition, the admiral determined to return to New York.

The British fleet at this time consisted of twenty-five

ships of the line, two fifty-gun ships, and eight frigates. That of the French amounted to thirty-six sail of the line, besides frigates. Unfortunately, the letter written by Earl Cornwallis to the Commander-in-Chief, acquainting him with the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester, and narrating the causes that led to that event, with the motives that influenced his own conduct, produced a difference between them, which terminated in an appeal to the public. Such was the fate of the army; which, if success were the uniform result of merit, would have undoubtedly shared a different fate: If bravery in the field, and patient, and even cheerful submission to fatigue, inclement skies, and the want not only of the comforts, but sometimes even of the necessities of life,* have any claim to esteem and admiration.

It has been observed, and justly, that in almost all the general actions to the northward, the troops under Sir Henry Howe were superior in number to those under General Washington; but, on the contrary, in every general action to the southward, the enemy greatly outnumbered the British either under Lord Cornwallis or Lord Rawdon.

* The writer of this narrative relates these things from his own knowledge. The Southern army had no provisions in the field but what passed through his hands. Their allowance was frequently scanty and generally bad. The army under Lord Cornwallis, in marches and counter-marches, marched above 1,500 miles.

YORKTOWN NOTES.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, whose ancestor contributed to the success of the Centennial by laying down his arms, publishes a letter in which he directs attention to the important part taken by the English in the capitulation. He says:

"Just as it takes two to make a marriage or a murder, so, at least according to my experience, it takes two to make a capitulation. I venture with all diffidence, to advance the proposition that the allies could not have effected the capitulation of Yorktown single-handed. The accomplishment of this feat demanded the co-operation of Cornwallis and his subordinates. If they had not surrendered there would have been no surrender, and so, in virtue of their surrender, these latter must be regarded as the direct authors of the impending celebration. As a simple matter of gratitude, then, it would seem fitting that the descendants of Cornwallis, O'Hara, Abercrombie and Dundas should receive invitations to attend."

A detachment of the Signal Corps from Fort Myer, in command of Capt. Strong, left on Monday for Yorktown to construct a temporary field telegraph line throughout the camp at that place.

Two commodious state-rooms have been built on the deck of the *Alma*, port side, and a similar space has been used on the starboard quarter, and a mess room pantry reconstructed. These are supposed to be for the accommodation of the Admiral of the Navy while in command of the naval force at Yorktown.

The *Speedwell* has taken to Yorktown quite an amount of saluting powder. She will return to Washington and be placed at the disposal of the General of the Army. The prospects are that there will be considerable saluting at Yorktown, as the Navy Regulation prohibiting vessels less than ten guns from saluting, except on certain occasions, has been temporarily suspended.

The Adjutant General of South Carolina has directed the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston to carry with them to Yorktown Colonel William Washington's battle-flag, which was in cavalry charge at the battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs, a hundred years ago, and which is believed to be the only Revolutionary battle flag now in existence in condition for use on parade.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* asks for a special invitation to Yorktown for William North Steuben, who lives at this time, advanced in years and honored by all who know him, in Monterey Co., Cal. He is a descendant by a son adopted by Baron Steuben under the following circumstances, as narrated by Sparks:

As Steuben was reviewing Col. Sheldon's regiment of light horse, on the call of the muster roll, the offensive appellation of Benedict Arnold met his ear. The person who bore the name, a private, was immediately called to the front. He was a fine-looking man, with his horse and equipments in perfect order.

"Change your name, brother soldier," said the Baron; "you are too respectable to bear the name of a traitor."

"What name shall I take, General?"

"Take any other; mine is at your service."

The offer was gladly accepted, the odious appellation erased from the roll and that of Frederick William Steuben inserted in its place. As a christening present the Baron immediately etched on him a perpetual pension of \$5 a month, and after some years the gift of a considerable tract of land was added.

Rev. A. B. Muzzey, of Cambridge, says in a forthcoming publication: "It is a singular coincidence that in 1824, forty-three years after this battle, Lafayette was in Yorktown and stopped at the very house then occupied by Cornwallis, and the rooms were lighted by a remnant of the wax candles once used by Cornwallis."

The *Despatch* left Washington on the 13th, at 3 p.m., for Yorktown, with Admiral Porter on board. She will return to Washington for the President, Secretary of the Navy, and others.

Col. Corbin returned from Yorktown on Thursday, having been there several days. He reports work to be progressing finely, and says there is no doubt but that everything will be in readiness for the reception of the French at the time appointed. The Colonel leaves again for Yorktown on Monday morning, on board the revenue steamer *Ewing*.

The Secretaries of War and Navy leave on Monday next for Yorktown on the *Tallapoosa*. The Chiefs of all the bureaus in both the Departments will visit Yorktown during the week. This will give these Departments a deserted appearance next week.

The proposed ceremonies by the Centennial Association on the 13th and 14th were abandoned, their magnificent scheme proving a dead failure.

Capt. Pennington's Battery A, 2d Artillery, arrived Oct. 13, marching from Washington to Yorktown, as already noted in the *JOURNAL*.

The *Trenton* arrived at Hampton Roads early on the morning of Oct. 13, and proceeded to Yorktown.

ROSTER OF U. S. TROOPS, YORKTOWN, VA.

Headquarters.—Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, commanding.

Personal Staff.—Capt. John S. Wharton, 19th Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., A. D. C.

General Staff.—Major William G. Mitchell, A. A. G.; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Art., Asst. Asst. Inspectors; Major Asa Bird Gardner, J.-A.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Chief Q. M.

Attached Staff.—Lieut.-Col. W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engrs.; Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Major H. C. Corbin, A. A. G.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M.; Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Art., Ord. Officer; 1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb, 2d Art., A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., in charge of boat's crew.

CAMP OF U. S. TROOPS.

Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf., Adj't.; 1st Lieut. G. Barrett, 10th Inf., Q. M.

Troops.—*Battalion 1st U. S. Artillery.*—Major R. T. Frank, commanding; 1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis, Adj't., 1st Art. Battery C—Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, 2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Battery E—Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 2d Lieut. C. J. Bailey, Battery F—Capt. C. P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 2d Lieut. S. E. Sturt, Battery L—Capt. A. M. Randol, 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, 2d Lieut. M. F. Harmon.

Battalion 2d and 5th U. S. Artillery.—Major R. H. Jackson, 5th Art., commanding; Battery I, 2d Art.—Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice, Battery L, 2d Art.—Capt. J. I. Rodgers, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Lieut. V. Bridgman, Battery C, 5th Art.—Capt. W. F. Randolph, 1st Lieut. S. M. Mills, 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 2d Lieut. Granger Adams, Battery I, 5th Art.—Capt. G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum, 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét.

Battalion 3d U. S. Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. G. A. DeRussey, commanding; 1st Lieut. J. D. C. Hookins, Adj't.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, Q. M.; Battery D—Capt. J. G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. C. Sellmer, 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, Battery G—Capt. G. F. Barstow, 1st Lieut. C. Humphreys, Battery I—Capt. J. R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. J. M. Calif, 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, Battery K—Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. E. C. Knower, 2d Lieut. W. Loveridge, Battery M—Capt. E. R. Warner, 1st Lieut. C. A. Postley, 2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett.

Battalion 10th U. S. Infantry.—Capt. R. H. Hall, commanding; Company A—Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, Company D—Capt. E. E. Sellers, 1st Lieut. W. T. Duggan, 2d Lieut. E. H. Piumber, Company F—Capt. R. H. Hall, 1st Lieut. D. F. Siles, 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, Company H—Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 2d Lieut. T. J. Clay, 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet.

Light Batteries.—A, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Lieut. M. C. Richards; C, 3d U. S. Artillery, Capt. William Sinclair, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee; Det. K, 1st U. S. Artillery (mounted as cavalry), 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, commanding; 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker.

Medical Officers.—Surg. J. H. Janeway, Chief Medical Officer; Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, with Battalion 10th Inf.; Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill, with Battalion 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Walter Reed, with Light Battery A, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. H. G. Burton, with Light Battery C, 3d Art.

OFFICERS OF THE YORKTOWN SQUADRON.

Tennessee.—Bare-Admiral Robt. H. Wyman, commanding North Atlantic Station; Captain Edward P. McCrea, commanding and Chief of Staff; Lieutenant George M. Toten, Flag Lieutenant; Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly, Secretary; Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, Fleet Surgeon; Paymaster A. S. Kenny, Fleet Paymaster; Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, Fleet Engineer; Captain W. S. Muse, Fleet Marine Officer; Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, Executive Office; Lieutenant-Commander Edward L. Amory, Navigator; Lieutenants W. Magruder, G. W. Tyler, and J. C. Wilson; Masters W. H. Scheutze and W. Kilburn; Ensigns F. S. Carter, H. M. Witzel, and J. M. Orchard; Midshipmen W. L. Todd and W. L. Burwick; Cadet Midshipmen H. L. Fillebrown, W. H. Stayton, C. W. Stewart, F. A. Huntoon, H. B. Wilson, T. H. Matthews, W. S. Sims, J. S. Brown, Geo. Clark, H. M. Finley, H. K. White, and O. E. Weller; Passed Assistant Surgeons J. H. Gaines and W. A. McClurg; Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, Chaplain T. A. Gill; 1st Lieut. Marines, David Whipple; Passed Assistant Engineers S. L. Smith and J. D. Ford; Assistant Engineers E. H. Freeman and F. H. Eldridge; Cadet Engineers W. F. Durand and H. Hall; Boatswain Alexander McCone; Gunner W. J. Henderson; Carpenter J. E. Cox; Sailmaker G. F. Douglass.

Franklin.—Captain Joseph Fyffe; Lieutenant J. C. Irvine; Ensign Thomas M. Brumby; Mates H. Neilson and J. Odenhal; Surgeon T. C. Walton; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Henderson; Assistant Surgeon James D. Gatewood; Paymaster J. B. Redfield; Chief Engineer Peter A. Bearick; 2d Lieut. Marines L. C. Webster; Boatswain J. B. F. Langton; Carpenter John G. Tilson; Acting Sailmaker John O. Long.

Trenton.—Captain Francis M. Ramsay; Lieut.-Commander Charles V. Gridley and Timothy A. Lyons; Lieutenants W. W. Reisinger, W. T. Burwell, W. H. Emory, R. E. Carmody, Walter Goodwin, E. W. Remey, and Thos. C. McLean; Ensigns George T. Emmons, C. J. Brush, L. R. Reynolds, Benjamin Tappan, D. W. Coffman, and R. T. Mulligan; Medical Inspector John C. Spear; Passed Assistant Surgeons D. N. Bertollette and L. G. Henneberger; Asst. Paymaster M. C. McDonald; Passed Asst. Engineers B. F. Wood and H. N. Stevenson; Asst. Engineers F. H. Bailey and W. B. Dunning; Capt. of Marines P. C. Pope; 1st Lieut. Marines R. Wallach; Boatswain James Nash; Gunner William Carter; Carpenter John A. Dixon.

Pocahontas.—Captain Edmund O. Matthews; Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Train; Lieutenants Joseph N. Hemphill, S. C. Logan, James M. Grimes, R. T. Jasper, Theodoric Porter and James H. Bell; Cadets L. S. Van Duzer, J. M. Dickson, W. W. Buchanan, W. E. Safford, James Gray, L. J. Clark and H. B. A. Hunton; Surgeon Thomas C. Walton; Assistant Surgeon James H. Bryan; Paymaster Robert P. Lide; Chaplain J. R. Matthews; First Lieutenant Marines S. W. Quackenbush; Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyders; Passed Assistant Engineers Abasalom Kirby and James H. Perry; Assistant Engineer A. P. Willets; Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper; Gunner John Russell; Sailmaker A. W. Cassell.

Vandalia.—Captain Richard W. Meade; Lieutenant-Commander G. F. F. Wilde; Lieutenants Hamilton Perkins, Jas. K. C. Maxwell, Wm. H. Turner and R. C. Derby; Master Wm. A. Marshall; Ensigns C. C. Rogers and R. C. Ray; Midshipman Walter M. Constant; Cadet Midshipman Geo. W. Dilliman; Surgeon Geo. F. Winslow; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Dean; Paymaster John MacMahon; Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted; Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. McGee; Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga; Cadet Engineers H. K. Ivers and F. C. Bowers; First Lieutenant Marines E. B. Robinson; Boatswain Woodward Carter; Gunner Patrick Lynch; Carpenter D. W. A. Nash; Sailmaker M. W. Watson.

Kearsarge.—Commander George B. White; Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer; Lieutenants John E. Pillsbury and Lewis E. Bixler; Masters W. A. Hadley, A. W. Leary, and C. L. Bruns; Ensign J. H. Sears; Cadet Midshipmen Houston Eldridge, Robert F. Forshaw, and Alexander R.

Hasson; Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. U. Gravatte and Robert Swan; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton; Chief Engineer Isaac R. McNary; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford; Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick; Cadet Engineer Clarence A. Carr; 1st Lieut. Marines, Samuel H. Givson.

Tantic.—Commander Edwin T. Woodward; Lieutenant E. C. Gibson; Lieutenant Ebenezer S. Prime; Masters F. E. Greene, C. J. Badger; Ensign John C. Colwell; Midshipmen Alfred Jeffries, Charles S. McClain; Cadet Midshipmen H. L. Fillebrown, F. A. Huntoon, George R. French, Hugh Rodman; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Harvey; Assistant Paymaster C. M. Ray; Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineer C. F. Nagle; Assistant Engineer G. H. T. Abbott; Cadet Engineers Thos. W. Kincaid, Wm. D. Weaver.

Alarm.—Lieutenant Giles B. Harber; Master William E. Sewell; Ensign Henry M. Hodges; Assistant Paymaster Jacob D. Doyle; Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon; Assistant Engineer Chas. C. Kleckner.

Portsmouth.—Commander W. Bainbridge Hoff; Lieutenant Comdr. A. S. Snow; Lieut. Albert Ross, E. H. Taunt, J. R. Selfridge, Nathan Sargent; Masters D. L. Wilson, R. F. Nicholson; Ensigns L. W. Piepmeyer; Midshipmen S. T. B. Biddle, Geo. Sparhawk; John E. Craven, A. C. Almy; Surgeon R. A. Marmon; Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler; Chaplain F. Thompson; Second Lieutenant of Marines S. J. Logan; Boatswain A. Milne; Gunner R. H. Cross; Carpenter K. M. A. Mahoney; Sailmaker Geo. S. Hawkins.

Saratoga.—Commander Henry C. Taylor; Lieutenants Jno. C. Soley, Frederick Collins, G. F. W. Holman; Masters Frank Winston, C. D. Galloway, H. S. Waring, F. H. Tyler; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames; Assistant Paymaster C. J. Lewis; First Lieutenant of Marines F. H. Harrington; Boatswain C. E. Hawking; Gunner Wm. Wilson; Carpenter N. H. Junkins; Sailmaker H. T. Stocker.

Tallapoosa.—Commander A. G. Kellogg; Lieutenant J. F. Merry; Ensign Ridgely Hunt; Mates T. W. Bonsall, C. H. Cleveland, Hugh Kuhl, F. H. Poule; Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineers Geo. G. Towse, J. A. B. Smith, L. W. Wooster; Assistant Engineers, J. S. K. Reeves, John A. Henderson; Gunner G. A. Young; Acting Carpenter W. L. Maples.

Despatch.—Commander Charles McGregor; Lieutenant F. M. Wise; Masters F. H. Crosby, M. A. Shufeldt; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. Anbuck; Assistant Paymaster W. W. Galt; Passed Assistant Engineers C. H. Manning, H. T. Cleaver; Assistant Engineers John R. Edwards.

Mayflower.—Lieutenant D. G. McLister; Midshipman John A. Bell.

Stardish.—Lieutenant Geo. B. Livingston; Midshipman Thomas Snowdon.

Speedwell.—Lieutenant John D. Keeler; Midshipman R. O. Bitter.

Fortune.—Pilot Geo. Glass.

LESSONS OF THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

THE spectator at the German manœuvres may think himself fortunate if, perched on a commanding height, he can make out with a strong field-glass whether the moving specks in the far east or the distant west are infantry or cavalry, and if, mounted on a swift horse, he can pass from one end of the line of battle to the other in the interval between its commencement and its close. Hence it follows, too, that the destinies of battles must now be less under the control of one all surveying and master soldier mind, and more in the hands of local leaders, from the brigadier to the captain. The latter especially has now come to have almost unrestricted discretion in the manipulation of his company, which is the base unit of attack. But length is not the only thing which distinguishes the modern line of battle from that of not even a score of years ago. Another bewildering characteristic is its inconstancy. At Waterloo they came to the scratch, so to speak, and fought it out without budging; but there has not been a single occasion during the past fortnight when the battle has not ebbed and flowed over whole parishes. The bayonet, too, seems to have given way to the bullet. I have seen no instance lately where it came to the heroic push of pike. Villages and farmsteads, it is true, were stormed, or rather the formality of storming was gone through, but the process bore a very strong resemblance to a landlord's entering in to take possession after a bankrupt and recalcitrant tenant had been evicted. It was a very fine thing, however, to see the final, if formal, assault on a village which had previously been rendered untenable by artillery and musketry fire. The men always set up a rousing cheer and rush forward at a surprisingly swift pace, considering the very heavy impediments they carry—all being in complete marching order—and the kettle drums and bands behind strike up to swell the triumphant din, so that the foe are not only beaten but bewildered. Upon the latter the effect of such an advancing hurricane of sound is always very demoralizing. The most effective part of artillery fire, it is well known, is its noise, and a shout of triumph will often of itself secure a victory.

The chief lessons taught by to-day's fighting are that cavalry cannot act together in a country full of hedges and ditches, and that commander who takes skillful advantage of these natural impediments might annihilate an invading army almost to the last man. On the whole, I think there was more fire than volley firing, though, when the latter is resorted to, it is done with wonderful precision. One could not help being struck with the admirable way in which all the officers seemed to have their men in hand, and the smartness with which orders were received, communicated, and executed. The system of command by sound of bugle, which is extensively practised appears to have reached a high state of perfection. The horses of the cavalry are so well trained and docile that they, too, obey the sound of the trumpet by a kind of instinct as much as the hand or heel of their riders. On Tuesday, when the general halt along the whole line was blown, the troops were commanded to present arms, and this they did with a unanimous swiftness and precision which argue a very high state of drill indeed. The hardest worked men in the army seem to be the adjutants, who are made to gallop their horses' feet off in the carrying of orders. The captains, too, being mounted like field

officers, have no slight galloping to do, their commands being so large. An adjutant, by the way, carries his sash across his right shoulder, while that of all other officers is worn round the waist—a device which has many advantages. As a rule there is very little to distinguish the rank of the various officers, from a lieutenant to a field-marshall, except their epaulettes and the stars or other insignia thereon; but an adjutant or other staff officer is easily recognizable at a distance, which greatly facilitates work.

Editorially, the *Times* says: "The Germans, who, must be considered as the great masters in the art of war, divide the space between two opposing bodies of infantry into three zones, which they know respectively as the short, middle, and long distances. The first extends to 400 metres from the firing line, the second to 700, and the third to 1,200 metres. After the long distance, they consider that, for all practical purposes, fire action must be resigned into the hands of artillery. For, though the rifles will carry much further, distances cannot be judged, and the fire is so uncertain as not to be worth the expenditure of cartridges. The short zone is supposed, as a rule, to be handed over to the free fire of the troops, which, be it understood, are still dispersed—that is to say, each man chooses his own mark. The middle zone is covered by what is called *Ablösungsfusen*, which is still the fire of dispersed men, but carefully concentrated upon particular objects under the orders of the officers. After 700 metres it is not considered worth while to fire at any object which does not present a very considerable extent of surface, both in breadth and depth, such as a column of infantry or cavalry or a battery of artillery."

"The Germans laugh to scorn the idea of an efficacious infantry fire at ranges beyond 1,200 metres, and they are supported in this opinion by all the great Powers which have lately tested their arms in action. In the English infantry and in that of all the little Powers which have not lately been actually engaged in the field there is a great tendency towards long-range infantry fire.

"Every one of the great Continental Powers has decided that to keep special bodies of infantry for mounted action is to add a fifth wheel to the coach. They have all decided that there are many occasions on which men carried on horses to the point of action and then dismounted to fight may be of very great value; but they consider that such manoeuvres should be executed by cavalry, which must all be trained to act in this manner. But, without considering cavalry as liable to act as mounted infantry, there remains a controversy as to its value on the field of battle. No one doubts the importance of its use for reconnoitring purposes or for closing the approaches to and exit from a frontier while mobilization is in progress. The question is whether or not the day of great charges has passed by. One thing is certain—none of the Continental Powers have yet reduced their cavalry or laid down any rule for excluding it from the chance of performing great deeds during a battle. Its enemies point to the terrible destruction which befell cavalry on several occasions during the Franco-German war when it attempted great charges against infantry. Its friends admit that there must be sometimes much loss of life, but assert that certain successes could never have been attained except by the action of the cavalry, especially when combined with artillery.

"They quote such battles as that of Mars la Tour, (Vionville), where the movement of Bazaine's army was checked and his retreat paralyzed by the action of a small German force the chief factors of which were cavalry and artillery; and they say that if Benedek had used his cavalry boldly against the Crown Prince in 1866 it might have been possible for him to defeat Prince Frederick Charles while the Crown Prince was delayed. Again, it is clear that, supposing two contending portions of infantry to be equally matched, a vigorous charge by masses of cavalry on one side ought to turn the scale. We shall be glad to know which party is obtaining the ascendant in different countries.

"With regard to the action of artillery it may be said that all the great Powers which have lately been engaged in war agree in the opinion that the batteries must be massed, and that they should be used without timidity. The details of the use of artillery in the field are very important, and the conclusions arrived at by armies which have lately done and suffered in great wars should be studied with the respect which they deserve."

A TRIAL of the 100-ton gun was made before the members of the Ordnance Committee on the 2d of September. The charge of powder was 448lb. The three remaining of the five rounds ordered were fired, five-and-twenty minutes being occupied in loading and preparing for the first round, twenty minutes in the case of the second, and fifteen minutes for the third, making exactly one hour occupied in the whole three rounds. Major W. H. Noble, one of the artillerists on the committee, calculated that the 2,000lb shot, fired at a velocity of 1,370ft. per second, would strike with an energy of 33,600 foot tons at the muzzle, which even at a mile range would make short work of three-foot armor. It was held to be remarkable that all this potentiality is generated with so little strain upon the gun, the pressures created by the improved powders being uniformly below 15 tons to the square inch. Electricity was employed to ignite the charge, the battery being in the instrument room a quarter of a mile distant. The shots buried themselves in the sandbank to a depth of about 60ft., but the great gun was so perfectly under control that it recoiled only 4ft., the hydraulic compressors acting most efficiently in absorbing the superfluous force.—*Broad Arrow.*

10,000 or 15,000 Cossack families from the Don are to be domiciled in the Asiatic territory acquired by Russia from the Turks by the Berlin treaty of 1878. As they have gradually lost their character as a frontier force

the Cossacks have been losing their nomadic character and settling down to agriculture. A fresh advance of the Cossacks to the frontier is therefore regarded by Russian statesmen as a historical necessity. This will take some time to effect, but in the end will enormously increase Russia's power along the Asiatic frontier, while it will keep from extinction a body of men who provide her with her best irregular cavalry.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE REVIEW OF THE FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.

FIFTY-SEVEN years ago that distinguished French officer, the Marquis de La Fayette, to whom more, perhaps, than to any other, America owed its success in the grand struggle for liberty and independence, had given to the militia of the State of New York the name of "National Guard." No better place than this to refresh that wholesome recollection. It was on Monday, August 16, 1824, amid the thunder of artillery, the ringing of bells, the cheers and shouts of the populace gathered to bid him welcome, that the Marquis de La Fayette, the hero of two revolutions, landed in New York. He at once proceeded to review the troops at the Battery. As the Commandant of the National Guard of France, passed down the line, every eye in the vast throng followed him, and he was everywhere greeted with expressions of profound respect and sincere affection. When he had passed the 11th regiment—the parent organization of the 7th regiment of to-day—and was completing the review, a group of its officers assembled in front of the line, and in silence watched every movement of the distinguished veteran. As the review was completed, one of them exclaimed, "How I would like to command a regiment of National Guards!" The remark was electric, and the name of National Guard was enthusiastically adopted from thence out. This fact has attached to the review of Thursday last, Oct. 6, a sentiment superior to that attending any similar ceremony within the memory of the present generation, for on this occasion the descendants of the great Marquis, as well as those of the Vicomte de Rochambeau, Comte de Grasse and other distinguished French officers who will represent their country at the Yorktown Centennial, were the reviewing party. The delegation which arrived on Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, on the steamer *Canada*, were escorted to their hotel by the 7th regiment, N. Y., and after a good night's rest were ready to enjoy the parade and review.

As early as 1 P. M. the commands of the 1st Division began to assemble in their several armories, all in holiday dress, uniforms, arms, and equipments being brushed and polished to the very highest state, so that each command looked as though it had virtually stepped out of a bandbox, and but for the very slim attendance in the majority of the regiments we would say that the Division never appeared to better advantage. At 2.30 the regiments arrived at their respective points, and by 3 P. M. the Division was formed, extending in deployed line along the 5th avenue from 40th to 59th street. Shortly after 3 P. M. the reviewing party entered carriages and the review in line was commenced, each regiment presenting arms, colors drooping and bands playing at the party passed. The leading carriage was occupied by Admiral Haligon, of the French navy, Gov. Cornell and Adj't-General Frederick Townsend. The Admiral's staff paraded with the other members of the Governor's staff, the staff of the Division commander bringing up the rear, while the very frequent applause of the guests and their smiles of approval as regiments after regiments were passed proved that the visitors appreciated the fine appearance and splendid discipline of the New York State troops. As the reviewing party passed each regiment was advanced to the opposite curb, so that the guests and officers might return in the rear to the reviewing point, the return being marked by the same steadiness of officers and men as shown in the inspection of the front ranks. In the meanwhile the stand had been filled by a most select assemblage, among whom were Major-General Hancock, U. S. A., and staff, Admiral Wyman, Captains McCrea, Meade, and White, and Lieutenant Torrey, of the North Atlantic Squadron, Captains Weil and Fairer, of the Garde Lafayette, Col. Joseph G. Story, and others in full uniform, while Senators, Congressmen and Commissioners filled up every available space.

THE PASSAGE IN REVIEW.

As the carriages of the reviewing party dashed up to the grand stand, and the distinguished guests alighted, while the guard of the 22d (under Lieut Thurston) presented arms, over the brow of the slope of 5th avenue the head of the long line of troops came into view. In the brief interval that elapsed the first rank of horsemen reached the reviewing point. First came the platoon of Mounted Police, twelve patrolmen and three sergeants, superbly mounted, and sitting their splendid steeds like veritable centaurs. As the Division commander, Major-General Alexander Shaler, comes into view, his ten staff officers riding in perfect alignment, a burst of applause breaks from the vast crowd; but the salute is poor, and the wheel out of line ragged and indifferent. The 3d Brigade follows, headed by Brig. General Joshua M. Varian and ten staff, saluting in unison, but wheeling out in poor form.

Now comes the 7th regiment, ten companies of 24 files, Col. Emmons Clark and five staff, saluting handsomely. The first company swings by in magnificent form; not a waver in the perfect front and alignment of the "Old Third"—the Grenadier company of the regiment—and its long, swinging step and rigid steadiness calls out round after round of enthusiastic applause, mingled with "Bravo, bravo," from the delighted visitors; applause which is repeated as the second company sweeps along in corresponding style. But the strain is intense, and a slight waver in the third company carries the fourth company to a break. The color company, however, recovers the lost ground, but in the sixth the step is unsteady, and the seventh company wavers as it passes. The eighth company calls out renewed applause, but the poor salute of its commandant mars the passage of the ninth, while the tenth company, in endeavoring to recover from its poorly executed preliminary oblique, is carried to a bad break. To the active regiment succeeds the Veteran Battalion of the 7th, six commands of 12 files, Col. E. M. Crawford in command, headed by the Grenadier Band of the 2d, Brooklyn. There is too great distance between the battalion and regiment, and the salute of the commandant and staff is decidedly ragged; but the companies pass by in good shape as to distance, marching and alignments.

The stirring strains of the "Marseillaise" break upon the ear as the gallant 69th approaches. There are ten commands of 16 files; but, with the exception of the color company, the passage in no instance rises above mediocrity, while in the case of the 4th, 7th, 8th, and 10th companies it is positively bad. The 1st Co. marches close upon the heels of the horses

of the five staff officers attending Col. Cavanagh, whose united salute is poorly delivered, and, altogether, the 69th does not measure up to its reputation as a steady marching regiment.

The 8th regiment, Col. George D. Scott, and seven staff, saluting in excellent style, and with eight commands of 12 files nominal, pass in good shape as to distance and alignment, but in the 5th Co. the rank and file cannot overcome their eagerness to see the French visitors, and the numerous heads turned toward the reviewing stand speak poorly of discipline, while the blanks in the rear ranks give the regiment a ragged and ungainly appearance.

Following the 8th comes the 71st regiment, eight commands of 16 files under command of Capt. Wm. C. Clark, who is accompanied by three staff. The captain salutes like a veteran, and is, to all appearances, the happiest soldier in the division. Twenty members of the Uniformed Veteran Corps march in one rank, in excellent shape, at the head of the regiment. The 1st Co., in its anxiety to do well, wavers at the saluting point; the 2d Co. has not enough distance, but otherwise passes fairly, as do the 3d and 4th; the 5th Co., however, is carried to a break, which reappears upon the 6th, but the 7th and 8th Cos. retrieve the loss, and usher out the command with a most excellent passage.

Succeeding the infantry comes the artillery, Battery B, four guns and 48 men, under command of a 1st lieutenant leading. The salutes are fairly delivered, and the march past very creditable, but the dirty guns detract seriously from the good appearance of the command. Gatling Battery E follows, bringing up the rear of the brigade, under command of Capt. F. P. Earle, four guns, three officers, and 37 men. Guns, harness, uniforms, and equipments are bright and clean, but the horses are a sorry lot, quality being sacrificed to color; and although the battery makes an excellent passage, one cannot but feel that the organization would do wisely to disregard the tradition which demands all gray horses, and discard its worn out hawks.

Interest now centres upon the 1st Brigade, at the head of which rides the veteran commandant, Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, and ten staff. The salute is well delivered, but the wheel out of line of the staff could be greatly improved upon. Singular that division and brigade commanders should be content to have their staff officers struggle into position "go-as-you-please" fashion, before a multitude of critical spectators.

The Old Guard, two platoons of 14 files and staff of ten, the latter including some of the most distinguished ex-officers of the National Guard, under command of Major Geo. W. McLean, holds the right of line of the brigade, and is cheered to the echo as it sweeps by—the veterans fully meriting the liberal applause that is bestowed upon them. And now ensues one of the most striking episodes of the parade.

All through the passage, as regiment has succeeded regiment, the French officers, one and all, have uncovered in salute to the American colors. The "Marseillaise" of the 69th has attested for all the sins of omission and commission on the part of that regiment. But it remains for Gilmore to give the finishing touch to the enthusiastic appreciation which has been growingly manifest. As the 22d regiment comes on and the band wheels out of line, "Yankee Doodle," alternated with the National Anthem of "La Belle France." It is a graceful compliment—one of the happy inspirations of which no bandmaster save Gilmore is capable—and warmly and promptly recognized. The reception accorded the regiment is most hearty, the 24 members of the Veteran Corps, marching solidly and steadily in two ranks, coming in for their full share of applause. The active regiment, parading eight companies of 20 files, is under command of Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, accompanied by two staff, and whose salute is finely delivered. The 1st Co. marches almost upon the staff officers in its front, but with this exception, and the slowness of the colors in saluting, the first five companies go by in splendid shape. The 6th, unsettled by the preliminary oblique, breaks at the saluting point; the 7th wavers, but quickly recovers; while the 8th Co. completed the passage in the best style.

Now comes the 11th regiment, seven commands of sixteen files. Col. F. E. Unbekant, and four staff, salute in fair shape; but it is evident, as the regiment comes on, that another episode is at hand. It is Germany against France. You see it in the determined expression upon the faces of the men in the 1st Co., note it in their labored marching—the short step by means of which they seek to preserve their alignment, and the pertinacity with which each soldier bugs his comrade. It is no longer elbow to elbow, but shoulder to shoulder. Heads are to the front, but furtive glances are cast toward the reviewing stand out of the corner of every eye. The men have evidently been nerved to a supreme effort. And they fail—fail utterly. The strain is more than they can bear. From first to last they go from bad to worse, but a single company in the regiment—the last in column—making even a fair passage.

The 11th passes from view with a sigh of relief, and gives place to the 12th regiment, eight commands of 12 files. The men are on their mettle, and it is a race with the 7th for first place and the honors of the day. Col. S. V. R. Cruger is in command, accompanied by three staff. Their salute is the best delivered and handsomest of the parade; but the company commanders fail to maintain this standard, only one—the captain of the color company—saluting at the proper interval. Round upon round of applause greets the regiment as the several companies swing by, distances accurately, alignments finely preserved, and ranks well closed—a quickly recovered break in the 6th Co. being the only blemish upon an otherwise most satisfactory passage.

The 9th regiment, eight commands of 18 files, follows, Col. S. O. Ryder and five staff saluting in good style. The band fails to wheel out in time, and the staff are crowded upon the 1st Co.; but the recover is instantaneous, and the passage accomplished in perfect form. The 2d Co. swings by in splendid style, but the 3d wavers; the 4th, 6th, and 7th Cos. do handsomely, while the 5th carries off the honors of the passage, the 8th Co. being broken up through the fractions of the major's horse.

The last regiment to pass is the 5th, which parades seven commands of 12 files nominal. The salute of Col. Webber and three staff is poor, the commanding officer indulging in the questionable taste of attempting a display of horsemanship at the saluting point. As in the case of the 11th, it is here again a question of Germany versus France; but with this difference—that if the former were wretched, this is worse. The men make no attempt at preserving touch, distance, or alignment. In but one company—the 4th—is there any pretense of military form. Ranks are not closed, the step neglected, fronts broken and ragged, and officers and men intent upon catching a glimpse of the distinguished reviewing party rather than upon attending to the duty in hand.

It is fortunate that one other organization remains to remove, by its excellent appearance, the unfavorable impression left by the 5th. This is Battery K, artillery, four guns and 48 men, under command of Major Hoezle, which bring up the rear of the column, everything clean and bright, and which passes in most creditable style.

The division and brigade commanders and staff officers salute the reviewing party, and the ceremony is over.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND MUSTERS.

In years gone by the annual inspections and musters of the State troops were the great features of the early drill season. Regiments and companies vied with each other as to strength present, and the total present to answer roll-call was of much more consequence than the effectiveness and discipline of the command. In the time whereof we speak, inspection and muster was a grand picnic, and as "substitutes" were allowed, every uniform on hand or that could be borrowed was accounted for. Rolls were something need in the Army, but in what capacity the Militia had not the faintest conception. The late war threw some light on the requirements of annual inspection, etc., and the need of rolls, but it was not until 1864-5, when Gen. W. G. Ward, then colonel of the 12th regiment, introduced master-rolls, that the State took them up. In the meanwhile, most of the regiments of the New York Militia had seen active service in the first, second, or third campaign of the State troops during the late war, so that the benefits and demands of a regular inspection were generally understood and appreciated. "Inspection day," though no longer the jinket of old, still was held at the great day of the year, when every man must show up, and, no matter what his delinquencies on other occasions, attendants at muster settled the bill; so the old story of "large & number present" remained the prevailing we know. After the war an effort was made to raise the tone of these ceremonies, and each command was required to give an exhibition of its proficiency in drill, etc., previous to the muster, while on one or more occasions a brigade was brought together for drill and inspection. Strength present, however, still remained the desideratum of both company and regimental officers, and it did seem as though the National Guard could not depart from the posture of thirty years ago. An honest count was sought, but what between the non-effective drummed up for this special occasion, the substitutes smuggled in for the day, and the doubling up of companies, to the mystification of the inspecting officers, it was absolutely impossible to determine the real strength of the State's force.

With Inspector General Woodward came the first radical change. The "brigade" inspectors were laid on the shelf, and an officer from General Headquarters was detailed to make the inspections and musters. The inspections for once were most thorough in every particular, and to the great disgust of many of the senior officers, uniforms, insignia and equipment had to be completely reviewed. While as to the muster, the calling of the roll was ignored, and each captain put upon his honor that the list of absentees called for was correct, and that every man present was a bona fide member of his command. The ruling opinion was still strong, and it was not until several officers were forced out of the service, though unfortunately not by court martial, that anything like a fair count of the effective force could be made. This new idea of General Woodward's was considered the very best ever used in the National Guard, and the majority were satisfied that at the close of the musters the totals represented the effective strength of the state force. Yet, how woefully were they deceived. Day inspections were insisted upon. Still numbers present was the name, and all were yet in the dark, though we had reached a more excellent system of inspection and muster. Two years ago brought a change of administration, and with it a consequent change of the military staff. Still the question as to the actual effective strength of the State forces was unsolved. Brigadier Gen. Oliver, the present Inspector General of the State, however, set things at rest by formulating the famous General Order No. 9, which, at the time of its issue, was caucussed and condemned in almost every portion of the State. This order required a special return from each company, direct to the Inspector General after each company assemblage, whether for inspection, brigade, regimental, or company drill or parade, showing therein the present for duty and giving the names of absentees.

Within six months from the date of this order the Inspector-General's Department was enabled to announce the effective strength of the National Guard, not as heretofore, by judging of the force present on a special day, but from an average of all the duty performed by each and every man on roll during the drill season. The question of strength present for annual muster is therefore no longer of the slightest account. The general duty of a year is considered when looking for the most effective command, while the inspecting and mustering officer can now safely give his undivided attention to the proficiency in drill and discipline of each individual company, without, as in years past, having to keep watch that there was not a double up on the muster. That this system has worked to a charm thus far has been most satisfactorily demonstrated. Officers from the Inspector-General's Department have again and again visited every regiment and company, often without the forewarning of colonel or captain, so that each and every command may have been seen at its best, and perhaps at its worst. Memoranda have been made in the "blue book," reports and returns compared, and the status of each and every command thoroughly known from actual observation. We do not say that the Inspector-General's Department of the State of New York is by any means perfect, but we do claim that there is at present in the department more official knowledge as to the drill, discipline, and effectiveness of each organization in the State of New York than ever existed before, and to-day, should Gen. Oliver be called upon to designate a company, regiment, or brigade needed for immediate service, in his capacity as inspecting officer of the State troops, he is thoroughly qualified, from data in his possession, to state to the commander-in-chief the best and most reliable organizations in the State force.

It seems then needless to say that New York has kept pace with the times, and that though the inspections and musters of every regiment in the First Division are for the first time in the memory of the writer held in the evenings and in the armories, they are used simply because the present law requires that they should be made, and not that the Inspector-General needs extra information. It has become thoroughly well known "which is which," and if in the course of the next three months, and before the opening of the New Year, the commander-in-chief deems it desirable to reduce the militia force of the State, "strength present" during the inspection and muster of 1881 will not have the slightest weight in his choice. The war of the rebellion demonstrated the fact that a command of 300 tried veterans was superior to one of 1,000 raw troops, and such is the fact to-day. Efficiency, and not numbers, will count, and though company commanders scour their immediate sections for the purpose of bringing out every man on roll for annual inspection and muster, their action has been fully discounted by the complete knowledge of the officers of the Inspector-General's Department.

NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

The annual inspections and musters of 1881 were commenced on Wednesday, Oct. 5, with the 9th regiment, Col. S. O. Ryder. The orders from division headquarters directed

the troops to parade in "full uniform," so Col. Ryder, defining this term to mean with knapsacks, overcoats, canteens, etc., ordered his regiment in fatigue uniform, heavy marching order. The brigade commander, however, read the term "full uniform" to mean full dress, and directed the colonel to so amend his regimental order. An effort was at once made to have this decision changed, and having failed, it was then found to be too late to countermand the order; but in lieu of the full dress, Colonel Ryder ordered his men to dispense with knapsacks, overcoats, etc., the command parading simply in its fatigue uniform. The assembly was at regimental armory and prompt on time the companies were formed in the upper hall, and regimental line established. Gen. Rodenbough, the inspecting officer, was promptly on hand, and the duty of the evening commenced with a review. The ranks were at once opened and the present given in good shape, while the steadiness of the men during the inspection of the line was excellent. The passage was omitted for want of sufficient space. It was the intention of the inspector to order guard mounting and sentinel duty, but at the request of the colonel they were abandoned and the companies were wheeled into column for inspection and muster. During this ceremony the several companies did not show to the very best advantage, the discipline was decidedly lax, while the knowledge of the manual and forms of the ceremony by both officers and men might have been easily improved upon. This careless work was certainly not due to ignorance of what was required, the men were not "braced" and their general work followed apace with the dress of the regiment. It was fatigue, and the duty of the evening appeared to be most fatiguing, while the great falling off in numbers present about 140 men, seemed to have a depressing effect upon officers and men. General Rodenbough made a minute and rapid inspection of the several companies, here and there selecting a place for examination. In this, too, the regiment was at fault, for the inspector found several places not up to what he considered standard. As each company was inspected the muster was at once made, Major Roosevelt, the Brigade Inspector, assisting the State officer. The result of this muster shows a falling off in the active strength of the command of 62, while as compared with last year the regiment shows a falling off of 135. The result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.				Absent.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Enlisted Men.	
Field and staff.....	10	11	—	—	21	—	21
Company A.....	3	4	2	2	47	63	27
Company B.....	1	2	3	2	28	36	20
Company C.....	2	4	2	2	29	39	1
Company D.....	1	5	4	2	38	50	20
Company E.....	2	2	2	2	21	39	24
Company F.....	3	6	8	2	78	97	4
Company G.....	1	5	7	2	31	46	27
Company H.....	1	6	2	2	27	42	3
Company I.....	4	4	1	3	40	1	13
Company K.....	1	3	4	2	31	41	10
Band.....	—	—	—	—	50	50	51
Total.....	25	52	47	69	361	561	176
							178 742

Last year the regiment had present 699, absent 105, aggregate 804.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

This regiment, in full dress uniform, paraded at its armory for inspection and muster on Monday evening, Oct. 10, assembly being sounded at sharp 8 o'clock. A limited number of tickets had been issued by the regiment, so that the building should not be over crowded; the doors were opened in good season and when the assembly was sounded every available space in the vast hall was occupied. In the meantime the men had quietly entered the room, and as quietly assumed their pieces, so that when the drum sounded and the 1st sergeant called "fall in," the men were ready. Companies were rapidly formed and the rolls called, and at the expiration of six minutes, at which time the 1st sergeant's call was beaten, each sergeant was ready to report the present and absent of his company. The equalization was as rapidly perfected, and at 8:20 Adjutant Conover signalled the band, and the ten companies, 28 full file, completed a very handsome formation. The first duty of the evening was "dress parade," the ceremony from first to last being handsomely executed. At the 1st sergeant's report the drum-major failed to accompany the sergeants to the front and centre. We learned, however, that the error was committed by the express orders of Col. Clark. Without rest the captains assumed command of their companies, and the line was re-established for review, Brigadier Gen. J. M. Varian, 3d Brigade, being the reviewing officer. The inspection of the line of battle was of the very best, the men standing as steady as rocks, but at the close ranks and the wheel in column the first signs of unsteadiness were observed. Of course the space was cramped, the line having extended along three sides of the room, with the band on the fourth, the wheels were, therefore, somewhat constrained, while the dressings were slow and tedious. "On the 8th company close in mass," was next given, and but reasonably executed, the men appearing decidedly careless, and then "take wheeling distance," "pass in review, column, forward; guide right," was ordered. One by one the companies took up the step, the distance being of the very closest, while the first change of direction was all that could be desired. Before, however, making the second wheel, several of the companies wavered. The 1st and 2d companies made the change in splendid style, but the 3d and 4th broke. The color company swung around the circle in magnificent shape, the splendid appearance of this and the 6th company eliciting a hearty round of applause. The marching and wheels of these two companies obliterated the break of the 3d and 4th, but the sag of the 7th company and its most miserable wheel were made even more marked by the very excellency of the 5th and 6th. The 8th and 9th companies wheeled as a solid belt, while the last company was almost split during the wheel. In passing the reviewing point the right wing companies went by in magnificent style, step, distances, alignments and salutes being of the very best, but unfortunately, instead of making a third change of direction at the upper end of the room, the column of fours was formed. This manoeuvre checked the advance, so that the rear companies had to shorten step, while the left company was actually forced to march twice. This spoiled the review, while in the march around the room in the column of fours considerable loss of distance was observed in the left wing. The fours were wheeled into line, ranks opened, the final present delivered and the ceremony was closed. As a total, this review could not be considered a satisfactory one, and was not up to the usual standard of the regiment. Major J. Hollafield, Brigade Inspector, who was representing the Inspector General's department, then requested Col. Clark to have his command execute "guard mounting." The assembly was sounded and a detail of four files from each company in-

spected for guard duty, many of the 1st sergeants being decidedly slack in their appreciation of the ceremony. Capt. Pollard and Kipp were officers of the day, and Lieutenants Amory and Parr officers of the guard. The band having been posted, the signal was given, and the adjutant and sergeant-major assumed their respective positions. The tactics direct that "the detail which arrives first, is so conducted to the line that upon halting the breast of the right front rank man shall be near to and opposite the left front arm of the sergeant major," thus clearly showing that there is no precedence as to which detail should be first established. The detail from the 6th and 7th companies in line were promptly formed and at the signal marched to position, the one arriving first strictly complying with the tactics, though at the wheel by fours into line part of its rear rank became detached. The adjutant, however, decided that the detail should enter according to the position of their companies in line of battle, and so directed the sergeant to march his detail to the rear and enter in his proper place. In the meantime the details had been coming into line and the sergeants not being able to establish them considerable confusion was manifested. Finally the ten squads were brought into line, the last four to enter neglecting to bring their pieces to the carry at the halt. The sergeant major then made the count off, divided the platoons and presented the guard, the officers of the guard incorrectly taking position before the report had been completed. The inspection of the guard was very ordinary, it was slurred and hurried and far from satisfactory. The sound off, the wheel into column, and the march past were satisfactory, but the wheel into line and the break in column of fours were crowded and most decidedly slouchy. The guard was then marched to the guard room and sentinel posted. As a whole the rendition of the ceremony could hardly be called a feather in the cap of the 7th, while during the evening the duties of sentinels proved that guard duty in the 7th has been somewhat neglected. Shortly after 9 o'clock General Rodenbough, who had been inspecting Battery B, arrived, when the regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Geo. Moore Smith in command, was formed for review. This ceremony was executed merely in line. General Rodenbough desiring but to inspect the command. At the close the companies were wheeled into column and the inspection commenced, the general being assisted by Majors Hollafield, 3d Brigade, and Robbie, 5th Brigade. The general details of the inspection and muster were as a rule satisfactorily executed, though here and there there were slips and breaks. We specially noticed that in all but the left company the junior commissioned officers remained at an order while the inspecting officer passed their fronts. Common sense should teach these officers that during inspection the proper position should be attention and carry until inspected, when they reverse the order. The mustering officers followed quickly on the heels of the inspector, and by 10:30 P.M. the duty of the evening was completed and the regiment dismissed. The result of the muster shows a loss in strength present of 72, while in the aggregate the command has suffered a loss of 62 as compared with last year. Company B holds the lead with a present of 91 out of 103, closely followed by Co. F, with 90 out of 101. Co. E had the smallest number present, 51, yet, having but 59 on roll, its percentage is excellent. Last year the regiment showed a present of 863, absent 105, aggregate 968. The result of the muster is as follows:

Companies.	Present.				Absent.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Enlisted Men.	
Field and Staff.....	10	9	—	—	19	—	2
Company A.....	3	5	7	2	50	67	11
Company B.....	3	6	7	2	73	91	12
Company C.....	3	6	8	2	58	77	12
Company D.....	3	6	5	2	49	59	13
Company E.....	3	6	7	2	33	51	8
Company F.....	3	6	8	2	71	90	11
Company G.....	3	5	6	2	68	79	7
Company H.....	3	6	7	2	64	82	10
Company I.....	2	5	8	2	59	76	11
Company K.....	3	4	7	2	61	77	17
Band.....	—	—	—	—	26	26	26
Total.....	39	64	70	46	572	791	1 114
							115 906

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

On Tuesday, Oct. 11, this command in its handsome full dress uniform and in heavy marching order, paraded at its armory for annual inspection and review. The term "Full dress" in the order from General Headquarters has apparently received as many interpretations as there are Colonels to decide what it means. The 9th resolved itself into plain working dress without the slightest incumbrance, the full equipment being doffed at the very last moment. The 7th were in full holiday attire, absolute "Full dress," while the 22d, though in full uniform and therefore complying with orders, insisted on lugging knapsack, overcoat, haversack, and canteen, and were really equipped for field service. It does, indeed, seem that regiments which pride themselves on owning a full dress and undress uniform, should learn the proper time and occasion on which either should be worn, and not make themselves the laughing stock of military spectators. It might be well here to remind General Headquarters that they should be explicit in announcing the style of dress required for special occasions, and not leave colonels, as in this instance, to judge for themselves. Full uniform on occasions of extra ceremony, such as parades, reviews, etc., is thoroughly understood, but for annual inspection, when it is expected that the men will parade with the full kit required by law and issued at the State's expense, the term, full uniform, as read by Col. Ryer of the 9th, viz.: Undress, heavy marching order, so that the men might show to the Inspector how nearly they were prepared to respond to a call for active service, fulfills every requirement, and is the proper and only uniform in which the State troops should parade for inspection and muster. Prompt on time, the regiment, unequalized, was formed by Adjutant Harding, while the short exercise in the manual ordered by Col. Camp, showed the regime to be in most excellent shape. The inspecting officer, Gen. Rodenbough, next ordered the command to execute the ceremony of guard mounting, and as this regiment has to a very great extent had a monopoly of this duty during past years, we expected to see a very handsome execution of this ceremony. Four files per company were the detail, but we were somewhat astonished to see that they were not inspected after being brought to the front of their companies. Capt. Charles T. Smith was officer of the day and Lieut. Thurston officer of the guard. The drum corps was placed in position, the adjutant and sergeant-major took their places and the call was sounded. The march followed, and "there was hurrying to and fro," for few of the 1st sergeants knew what to do, or how to do it. Finally, the line was formed, but a personal inspection of the flank of the guard revealed the fact that a number of the 1st sergeants had, after saluting the sergeant-major and reporting their de-

tails, quietly slipped back to their companies instead of taking post in the rank of file closers. The inspection was excellent. Lieut. Thurston being thoroughly conversant with every detail of his duties. We would remind the adjutant that the scabbard should be unhooked on all occasions before drawing his sword. The "sound off" of the drum corps was given from the right, standing, though! for what reason we were at a loss to determine, for certainly if there was room for a "passage" there was room for the "sound off." The present was handsomely delivered, and then the platoons wheeled at the right. At the dressing of these platoons we were, indeed, astonished to find how green some sergeants can be. These were simply lost, and at the change to the right both passed in double time to the rear of their platoons, and with pieces at the carry. The march past was excellent, yet at the close there was no wheel into line before forming the column of fours. Through the evening the duties of sentinels were well maintained, and though frequently the salutes were somewhat bungled, the general work of the sentries was satisfactory. The regiment was next formed for review by General Bodenborough, the regiment appearing at its very best, although it was easily seen that they missed the presence of Gilmore's band. In fact this absence of the band was plainly noticeable not only in the regiment but among the few spectators. It was a "swell" occasion for the 22d, yet their band was absent, and those present in the galleries and in the ranks felt an uncomfortable feeling. The regiment was certainly not the old *Defendam*, the heart and spirit was wanting, yet none were ready to admit that Gilmore's absence was the cause. Later on when the companies were dismissed the feeling of dissatisfaction cropped out, and then it was explained that the regimental band had been detailed for extra duty by special orders from General Headquarters. Throughout the evening the ceremonies of the regiment appeared like Hamlet in New York, with the Prince in Baltimore. Without a passage the review was closed, and the companies were at once broken into column for inspection. The general details of this ceremony were fairly carried out, though we would advise the adjutant to in future see that the bayonets of his color guard are fixed before he inspects them on inspection. Major Kobbe and Roosevelt were again assistants of the inspecting officer, the muster being made as rapidly as each company was inspected. The result of the muster was most unsatisfactory to the officers, for though the return shows a gain in the aggregate of 18 over last year it shows a loss of 121 in the present. Capt. S. M. Smith's Co. D heads the list with a

present of 62 out of 72, the Busy Bees having but a present of 57 out of 72. Company I, as usual, shows up as the weakest, 29 present, out of a total of 53. The full return of the muster is as follows:

Companies.	Present.					Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	7	7	2	1	14	3	1	4	18
Company A	1	4	4	2	21	32	1	15	48
Company B	3	9	6	1	44	57	1	15	72
Company C	1	6	5	1	25	38	1	12	51
Company D	2	4	8	2	45	62	1	10	72
Company E	3	6	6	2	36	53	1	16	69
Company F	2	4	6	2	32	56	1	8	65
Company G	3	6	6	2	38	50	1	6	57
Company H	3	5	6	1	20	35	1	19	54
Company I	2	5	3	2	17	29	1	24	45
Company K	3	5	2	2	22	35	1	14	49
Band	65	65	65
Total	29	49	55	17	301	461	7	205	212 673

NEW YORK.—The Veterans of the Brooklyn City Guard, not being intimidated by either wind or weather, under command of Gen. John B. Woodward, paid a visit to Creedmoor on Wednesday, Oct. 12, to compete for a medal originally offered in 1866, "after de Wa," which must be considered one of the oldest if not the very oldest shooting medals extant in the National Guard of New York. The match was shot at 100 and 200 yards, five rounds, with Remington .50 cal. The medal was won by ex-Capt. Wm. R. Hunter on a total of 37 out of the possible 50, he being a winner for the second time. The 1st competition for this medal, 1866, was won by Major Butt. The last contest was shot in 1871, the medal being won by 1st Sergt. Henry Clough, now deceased. The attendance on the 12th was large, and though the rain was steady the Vets expressed themselves as delighted with the grounds and its accommodations, and though not a few of them shot a breech-loading rifle for the first time, all were delighted, even though the marksmen would persistently ignore their efforts to hit the 6x4 target. It was unanimously decided that annual

competitions should be hereafter held at Creedmoor, the "old un's" promising to go into systematic practice before 1882. Here is an example for veteran corps, for though it is now required that the "Young idea (soldier) should be taught to shoot," the Vets should not forget that example is everything.

Governor Long and staff and the 1st Corps Cadet, Boston, Mass., will arrive at the Grand Central Depot on their route to Yorktown, at 3.45 P.M., Monday, Oct. 17. They will be met and welcomed by Mayor Grace, of N. Y. City, and the 23d regiment, Brooklyn, under Col. Partridge, and escorted through 42d street to 5th avenue, to 14th street and Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry at Cortlandt street.

There was considerable disgust expressed by the members of the 7th regiment at the silence of their band on the evening of inspection. In justice to Mr. Werner we would state that he was directed not to play during the inspection and muster, because the noise, even of sweet music, would prevent the mustering officers from performing their duties.

Gen. Radenbough, assisted by Major Kobbe, 5th Brigade staff, and Lieut. Hurry, 9th regiment, inspected and mustered Battery B, 1st Division, on Monday evening, Oct. 10. The result was: Present 4 officers, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 2 musicians, 40 privates; total, 60; absent, 1 officer, 3 non-com. officer, 27 privates; total, 30; aggregate, 90.

At annual muster the staff of the 1st New York Brigade, had 10 present, 1 absent, while the 3d Brigade had 10 present, 2 absent.

We reserve the report of the inspection and muster of the 69th, 8th, and 12th regiments until next week's JOURNAL.

MICHIGAN.—On the recommendation of the State Military Board, the following has been adopted as the uniform of the State troops of Michigan: That of all commissioned officers to be the same as that prescribed for like grades in the Army of the United States, and in strict accordance with the Army regulations in relation thereto, substituting for the Army

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SEND \$3.75, and we will forward

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This is a special offer to enable smokers to test this celebrated brand. After a trial you will smoke no other.

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Stock as Complete, Assortment
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15 Per Cent.

OFF FOR CASH ON ALL ORDERS RECEIVED FROM

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Preparing for alterations in our business and to move, we have given up the corner store, corner of Astor Place (8th Street) and 3d and 4th Avenues, and will SELL OFF at a GREAT REDUCTION balance of our Stock in the middle stores.

Goods carefully packed free, and shipped on receipt of order.

If you have not our catalogue, or do not know price of article wanted, remit near as possible, and we will ship goods and notify you if any balance due, or return any overplus remitted. Above discount is in addition to reduction in price and is off cash orders only. Customers ordering by mail will be secured every advantage as to price, &c., same as if here in person.

To close estate of the late Mrs. E. D. Bassford, our stock must be sold off with as little delay as possible.

E. D. BASSFORD,

HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE, & COOKING UTENSILS.

Cooper Institute,
NEW YORK.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal.

button the present State button, which will be worn on all State uniform. Enlisted men—The coat to be of dark blue cloth of the frock pattern, similar to the one now in use, the trimming to be of light blue cloth, a pointed cuff half around the sleeve, a pointed strip on the collar with two buttons, and light blue cloth strap on the shoulder (in place of the shoulder knot), with a small size button at the neck of the strap. The chevrons to be of light blue, similar to those in use in the U. S. Army. The trousers to be of light blue cloth with dark stripes, same as now in use. The hat to be the infantry helmet, recently adopted for that arm of service by the U. S. Army, under regulations of the War Department, with the State button at the sides, and the number of the regiment upon the shield on the frontispiece.

REMOVAL.—Mr. S. R. Niles for more than twenty years has devoted himself with great ability and success to the business of advertising in the newspapers in all parts of the country. During this long time he has not only built up a large and prosperous business, but has gathered to himself hosts of friends, who will wish him continued success in his new location in the substantial granite building, owned by Harvard College, 256 Washington street, over Little, Brown and Co. Advertising is a great science, and though recognized as an unavoidable expense in the prosecution of any enterprise, still there are but few who really appreciate its immense importance or realize the wonders it is capable of performing. Managed with experience, skill and liberality, we do not believe there was ever an instance known where it did not yield great returns. From our long business and personal connection with Mr. Niles, we know that he is master of the art of advertising—that his judgment and advice in advertising may

be relied upon—that he has been repeatedly intrusted with the promulgation of great enterprises, and that he enjoys the confidence and respect of the newspaper press and the public to an extent which it is an honor for any man to possess.—*Boston Journal.*

As we have had very satisfactory business relations with Mr. Niles for many years, we take pleasure in transferring to the JOURNAL the complimentary remarks of our namesake of Boston.

IT IS SAID that the superior quality and richness of Huckins' Soups, advertised elsewhere in the JOURNAL, has given them a very large and increasing sale in all parts of the world. They have been commended for their excellence, convenience and economy.

MARRIED.

BOGART—BOARDMAN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 6, 1881, Mr. BOGART, of Flushing, L. I., to Miss BOARDMAN, niece of General L. Vogeles, U. S. A.

REICH—WOOD.—On Wednesday, October 11, 1881, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by Chaplain J. S. Wallace, U. S. N., HENRY F. REICH, Master U. S. N., to EMILY GRACE WOOD, daughter of Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, U. S. N.

DIED.

DRURY.—In Oakland, California, Sept. 26, 1881, Capt. THOMAS DRURY, 2d Infantry, U. S. Army.

BEN-ISRAEL BUTLER.—On September 1, after a short illness, there died at Bay View, Mass., BEN-ISRAEL, the youngest son of Hon. B. F. Butler.

He was appointed to West Point in May, 1873, was graduated in June, 1877, and was assigned to duty with the 9th Cavalry. After serving on the frontier with his regiment for a year, he resigned and began the study of the law in New York city. In due course he was admitted to the practice of the law in New York and Massachusetts.

Just passed his twenty-sixth year, in the flower of his young manhood, full of life and hope and promise, the idol of a devoted father, he was struck down.

"Why sudden droops his crest?

The shaft is sped, the arrow's in his breast.
Such is his too brief history, and yet in that short time he had wound himself about the affections of many who now mourn for him as for a lost brother. Seldom is given to one man to combine in himself so many admirable, lovable, and noble qualities, with, at the same time, so marked an absence of anything that could detract from the beauty of his character.

I might fling the reins to fancy and indulge in the utmost latitude of panegyric without offence; the praises of sincerity have ever been accorded to the voice of friendship. But to those who knew him best, the set phrases of eulogy were miserably weak; to such as knew him not, any attempt would pass for the customary cant of the hired obituary writer. He needs nothing of that kind. His lineaments are ineffaceably graven on the hearts of his family and friends; there they will endure, fresh, while life lasts; in none longer than in that of him who now offers this small tribute to his memory.

"The idea of his life shall sweetly creep

Into my study of imagination;

And every lovely organ of his life

Shall come apparelled in more precious habit,

More moving delicate, and full of life,

Into the eye and prospect of my soul,

Than when he lived indeed."



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Leland's Sturtevant House. One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 22nd and 23rd Sts., New York. Rates Reduced—Rooms with Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

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First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and AMBER GOODS in America,—and recommends his Meerschaums, French Brier and Welchel Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE-SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned by mail. Received Medals and Diploma, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1867—only Exhibitor of American Meerschaum Goods. N. B.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General Washington, D. C.; Hon. James Gilligan, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army; Hon. J. H. Elia, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

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Army and Navy Clothing made to order in the best style and of the best materials.

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WEST POINT VIREUN (SCHOOL FOR BOYS,) Annapolis College, opens Sept. 15 Scientific.
Col. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal Sing Sing, S. W. Holabird. Mat. S. M. Horton, Super. U. S. A.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs. C. W. BOEKER, who refers to Gen. C. C. Augur, S. W. Holabird. Mat. S. M. Horton, Super. U. S. A.

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"Cork Mouthpiece Sweet CAPORAL Cigarette.
This is the most insidious, wicked, and charming smoke I know of."

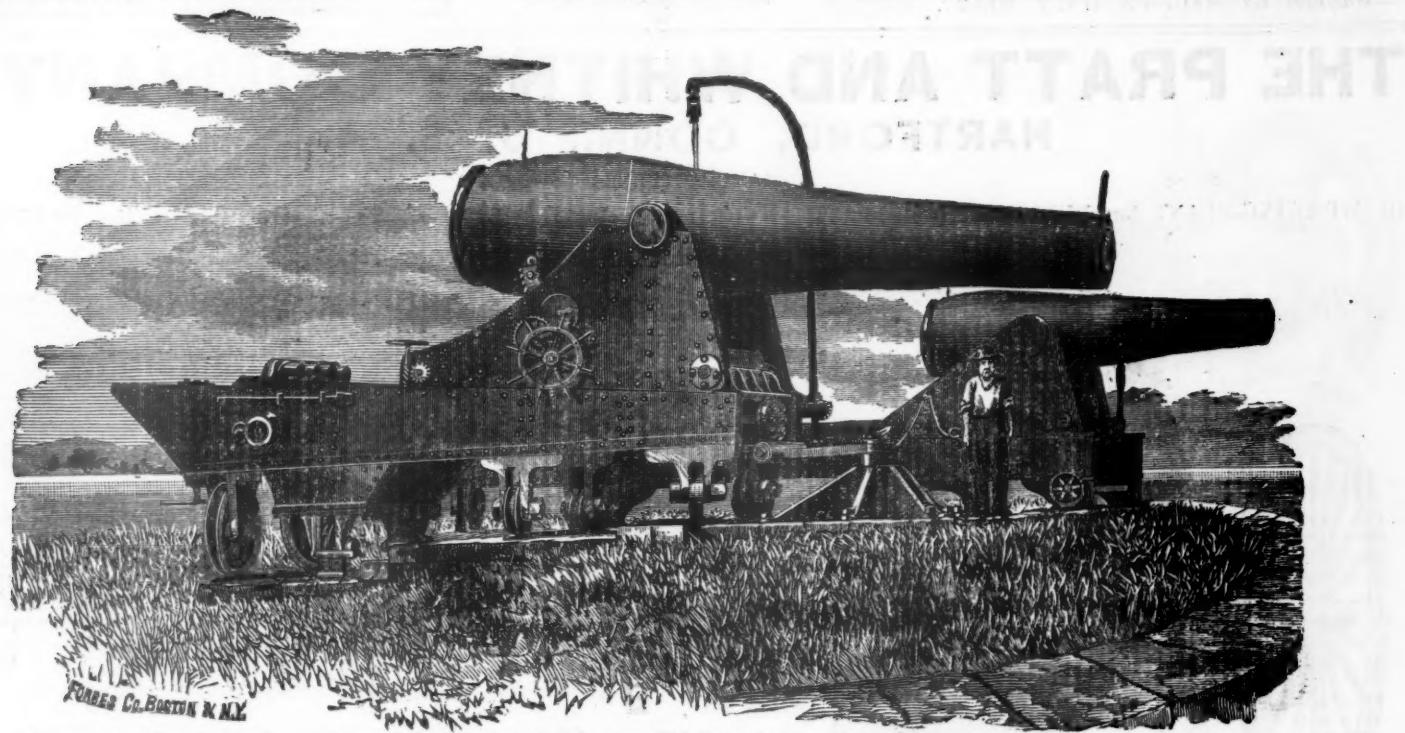
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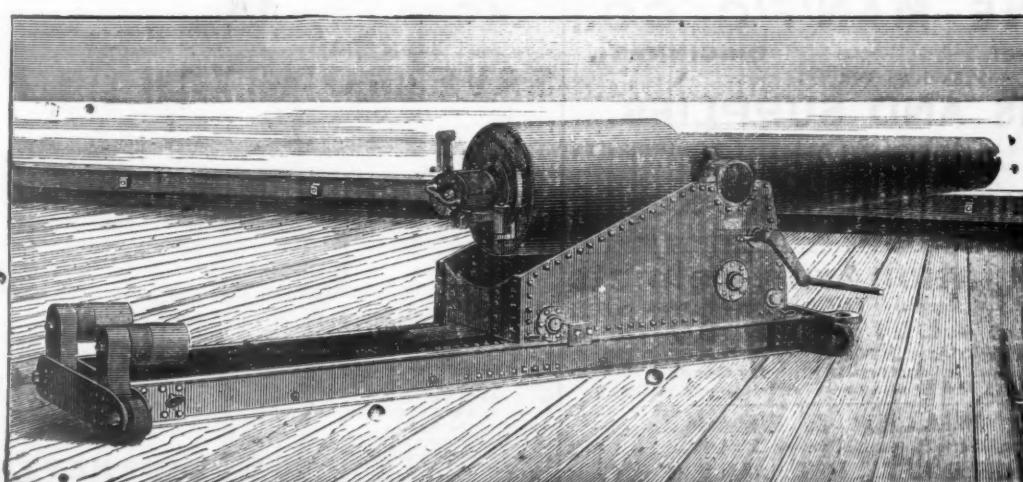
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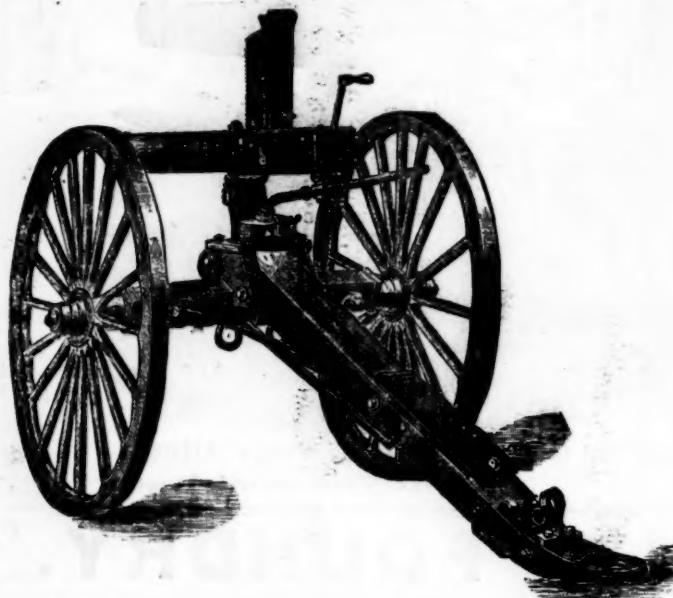
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